The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,202.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FINCH—January 13th, at Carwar, North Canara, the wife of Captain C. W. Finch, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RUSTOMJEE—MANECKBAI—January 21st, at Bombay, Rustomjee, the son of Merwanjee Hormusjee Aria, to Maneckbai, second daughter of Hormusjee Byramjee, Compositor *Times of India*.

DEATHS.

RAYMOND—January 20th, at the European General Hospital, Edward Raymond, late seaman ship *Pensacola*.

SHANNON—January 20th, at Small Colaba, Mr. Thomas Shannon, Master Boatswain H. M. Dockyard, aged 32 years, deeply regretted by all the family.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	30th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5†	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. SAUNDERS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa ...... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 27th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. J. MOLISON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LONDON *via* KURRACHEE.

THE SHIP "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. BROUGHTON BRYCE, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on the 26th instant, has still two Poop Cabins disengaged. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Agents, *Windsor Castle.*

16th January 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class ... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose*, *Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company a Steam Yacht will meet them as soon as they arrive at their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *William Ritson*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *William Ritson*.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE SALE of Messrs. LECKIE & Co.'s COFFEE ESTATES in Wynaad is POSTPONED for the present.

LECKIE & Co., in Liquidation.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on the 23rd January next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following special Resolutions:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words, 'by the High Court of Judicature" the words "by Liquidatrs" be inserted.

2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT CAMPBELL, Agent.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે મીકાનીકશ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Bycullah Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large Boat meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, advertised to take place on the 22nd instant, is POSTPONED to the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight ... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight ... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,

Bombay, 20th December 1865. Secretary.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company, will be held at the Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 10th February next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the year 1864.

2nd. To elect Auditors for the year 1865.

3rd. To elect new Directors, the place of those who retired.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, O. S. & W. Co.,' 9th January 1866.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY the 22nd day of January 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company on the 21st December 1865, viz.:—

1st. That the above Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. T. C. Hayllar and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit be appointed Liquidators of the above Company.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D., Secretary.

Dated the 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of MR. WILLIAM FELTON PEEL, in the firm of PEEL, CASSELS and Co., ceases from the 14th of November, instant, and that MR. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN has been admitted a PARTNER therein.

PEEL, CASSELS AND Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1865.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

ON VIEW.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. SIMMONS of MR. H. BARRAND's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Advertisement of the 19th August last, giving notice of a Resolution passed in the General Meeting held on the 17th August last, declaring all Shares are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, on which the Second Calls then due with arreared interest remained unpaid on the 18th September 1865, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th January 1866, the said Directors have declared that the Shares in the said Company below specified, upon which the Second Calls with interest were unpaid on the said 18th day of September 1865, are absolutely Forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Act XIX. of 1857, and with the Articles of Association of the said Company.

Names of Shareholders.	Shares.	Numbers of Shares.
Achratlal Maljee	1	1485.
Bapalal Bhavanishankar	5	667 to 671.
Chamanlal Ranchor	7	7100 to 7106.
Dolatram Kavaldass	5	2699 to 2703.
Mrs. Jane King	5	236 to 240.
Narseeraee Kadoojee	1	4990.
Nahalchand Mohokaurchand	20	7660 to 7679.
Pranjeevan Bhoodhardass	3	3984 to 3986.
Mr. C. Fredricks Preston	10	7085 to 7094.
Oomedchand Hattesing	5	7210 to 7214.
Ramchund Mayaram	10	7477 to 7481 and 26 to 30

By order of the Board of Directors,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Manager.

Ahmedabad, 13th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्बे बाडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लीमीटड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN and his DAUGHTER, lately arrived from England, is desirous of taking part of a BUNGALOW with a respectable family: Colaba or Mazagon preferred. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) 150 tons of steam COAL to be delivered on the Company's Bunder, at Colaba.

No Tenders will be received after the 24th instant.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle Forest and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be give, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road) comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to his property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co, or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servant's offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

NOTICES.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, furnished, No. 2 Rs. 50, No. 3 Rs. 60.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, by MAPPIN, furnished for 1 and 2 persons. Rs. 18 and Rs. 35.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

AIR CANES, by REILLY, Muzzle and Breech-loading, with apparatus complete, in case. Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS FOR 4 PORTRAITS on a Page. A large and handsome assortment of the above lately received, at moderate prices.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO ARTISTS.—Just received a few EXTRA SIZE SKETCH BLOCKS, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet each, Rs. 27. Also Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, &c. &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STUDIES FOR WATER COLOUR PAINTING.—A fresh supply of small Chromolithographs. Re. 1 each or Rs. 10 per dozen.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OUT-DOOR GAMES FOR THE COLD SEASON.—Just received, CROQUET, full size, and best quality, complete in case. Rs. 25.

LAWN CUPOLETTE, a capital new game for any number of players, in case. Rs. 25.

DANISH LAWN BOWLS, a newly registered game for any number of players, in case. Rs. 38.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st March, a very cool BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing Back Bay. Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) two cool and commodious BUNGALOWS in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 250 and 200 per mensem. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a large commodious Wooden BUNGALOW, called the "Hill Side," well furnished, situated on the Chowk Point on Matheran Hill. For particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, containing several Rooms, fit for a large Family. Garden with a Fountain in the Compound. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a good GODOWN. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,

Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate entry) the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 „
„ 2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado. Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	55
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, an English built circular painted BROUGHAM, the property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 700. Apply to MR. TOWNER, Saddler, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, "Young Maymoon" a high caste CHESTNUT ARAB, quiet to ride, fast and steady in Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to MR. GINGER.

FOR SALE ON COMMSISION, at R. Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR } Celebrated Gold and
PATECK } Silver Watches.
BENOIT }
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday there was nothing doing in the market this day, except a few transactions in New Elphinstones, which close firm at 180 premium. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 2½d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	98½
Do. ...	30 days' sight	97½
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	96
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	60 Do. do.	208

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	25	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	12	......	Alliance Bank	48 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 p ct pm.
1,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	17	8	Bank of India ...	45 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	50 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,00	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company ..	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	6	Central Bank ..	40 p ct dis.
800,000	200	20	15	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	incl'g n S 60 p c nm
800,000	200	2	......	China Bank ..	Par.
750,000	250	25	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	25	18	Commercial Bank	[illegible] p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
1,000,000	500	250	9	Delhi and London ..	50 p ct pm nm
625,000		25	......	East Indian Bank	20 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	2	......	London & Bombay Bk	14 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank ...	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	20	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 pct pmnm
....	....	....	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial ..	
				Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
......	......	......	......	Bhattia Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	800	100	......	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	8 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	....	Central India Finan	No quotations.
1,000,000	400	50	....	Elphinstone Finan.	
....	....	....	......	Financial Asso. of Europe & India	
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	2½ p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100	....	Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
300,000	400	50	......	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	5,900 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	175 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	180 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	950 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,650 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning ...	225 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co. ...	2,725 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co. ...	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co. ...	
80,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited. ...	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co...	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations.
90,000	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	
55,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
----	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Petty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
400,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
97,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	
			pr. ct		
160,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co....	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co ...	No quotations
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co ...	
237,500	6,250	6,750	850	Fort Press Co ...	
400,000	2,000	4,000	360	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co...	
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
10,000	2,000	750	......	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee).. ...	
75,000	5,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	
70,000	2,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	5,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co.... ...	
300,000	1,000	225	....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ...	
80,000	2,500	1,600	....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock ...	5 dis
		130	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	3½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	600	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co..	No quotations.
90,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	......	Goa Coffee Co.... ...	
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co. ...	
115,679	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	
450,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld...	
3,800	350	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.) ...	
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)....	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan .... Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .... " 91
" " Co.'s " 1835-36 .... }
" " " " " 1842-43 .... } " 86¼
" " " " " 1854-55 .... }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57 .... 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .... " Par.
Five and a half per cent. .... " 106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each .... Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ... " 10
Spanish Dollars ... " 225
Carolus ... " 220
Mexican Dollars ... " 220
German Crowns ... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...... " 228
Bar Silver ... " 106½
Gold Leaf ... 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 17th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) ... Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa ... " 430 to 435
Surat and Broach ... " 410 to 415
Porebunder... ... " 309 to 310
Veeraval ... " 300 to 340
Khandeish ... " 280 to 300
Dharwar (Sawginned) ... " 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May) ... " 450 to 455
Oomrawattee (March and April) ... " 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready) ... " 440 to 445
Hinghunghaut (New) ... " 490 to 495

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 24th December 1865.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great Britain ...	32,000	8,68,500
" France ...	...	3,41,600
" Hongkong ...	3,12,000	95,000
" Suez ...	2,00,700	55,64,300
" P. Gulf Steamer...	19,850	4,72,916
" Fort St. George ...	700	...
" P. and Singapore ...	100	2,93,000
" Aden ...	...	63,175
" Guzerat British ...	..	35,500
Total for the week ...	5,65,350	77,33,991
Previously Imported in the year 1865 ...	3,39,20,615	4,10,74,484
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th December 1865 ...	3,44,85,965	4,88,08,475
Ditto 1864 ...	5,03,86,597	9,06,29,431
Decrease Rupees ...	1,50,00,632	4,18,20,956

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch ...	18,500	88,400
" Concan British ...	35,488	4,34,159
" Guzerat British ...	2,443	52,147
" Persian Gulf ...	...	16,400
" Do. Steamer ...	...	63,000
" Goa, Damaun & Diu	...	2,800
" Malabar British ...	29,725	64,350
" South Canara ...	...	34,350
" North Canara ...	1,400	4,65,000
Total for the week...	87,556	12,20,606
Previously exported in the year 1865 ...	88,75,910	3,84,70,447
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th December 1865 ...	89,63,466	3,96,91,053
Ditto 1864 ...	1,36,63,906	5,20,23,561
Decrease Rupees ...	47,00,440	1,23,32,508

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Marryat, Lieutenant E. L., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Asseerghur.
McNeill, Lieutenant H. R., 3rd Light Cavalry, sick on certificate, from Kamptee.
Edward, Lieutenant W. W., Madras Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.
Underwood, Lieutenant T. O., 4th Punjaub Cavalry, to join, from Bangalore.
Mignon, Captain, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Lord, Captain C., Staff Officer, Bhooj, to rejoin, to Bhooj.
Echalaz, Lieutenant C. P., Guzerat Prov. Survey, to rejoin, to Guzerat.
McDowall, Assistant Surgeon C., 3rd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Mignon, Captain, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Mhow.
Dennis, Colonel J. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Neilgherries.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th January.

On a Regiment being placed under orders for England the Commanding Officer will furnish to the Adjutant General's Office, as soon as possible, statements showing the Indian service of their Schoolmaster and Armourer Serjeant, as men of this class are not, except in special cases, permitted to return home unless they have served 3 years in India.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Waghorn is attached to the 1st Battalion 4th Foot, at Bombay, for general duty.

With the sanction of Government, Lieut. J. Gatacre, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., is appointed Station Staff Officer at Okamundel, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he was nominated by Lieut. Colonel Whitehill.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain W. M. Lees, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Oudh Division, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, during the period Major A. B. Johnson may officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed hence to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Augustin FitzGerald, of the Medical Department, for 20 months, under the new regulations.

This cancels Government General Order No. 1074 of the 21st November last, permitting Assistant Surgeon FitzGerald to embark at Madras with leave from 3rd April 1865.

Surgeon Major Hugh Martin Macpherson, Fel. U. C., of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, and Assistant Surgeon John Jones, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Cawnpore, for 20 months, under the new regulations.

Lieutenant Francis Henry Goold, of the late 47th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Edward Harvey, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, for 20 months, under the new regulations.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Frederick Charles Barber, of the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, for 2 years, under the old regulations.

Principal Inspector General Henry Alexander Bruce, M. D., FEL. U. C., of the Medical Department, for 20 months under the new regulations.

Surgeon Alexander Russell Atkinson, M. D., of the Medical Department, for 2 years, under the old regulations.

Captain William Fairlie Fergusson, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, for 20 months, under the new regulations.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Adams Mantell, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Burdwan, for 12 months, under the new regulations.

Major Henry Daniel Maunsell, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs under the old regulations for the residue of the furlough on the same account, granted to him in Government General Order No. 194 of the 4th March 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cavalry.—Captain H. Watson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major H. Clerk, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. Bell, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, and officiating 2nd in Command 1st Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Cammand, vice Captain Watson.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Assistant Surgeon James Fairweather, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 4th Punjaub Cavalry, for 2 years, under the new regulations, from the date subsequent to the 20th March 1866, on which he may embark at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonels:—

Majors J. B. Dennys, J. R. Pughe, G. G. Moxon and B. P. Lloyd.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors:—

Captain (Brevet Major) G. L. Fraser, 6th January 1866.
Captain (Brevet Major) J. M. Mackenzie, 9th January 1866.

Captain (Brevet Major) Bendyshe Walton, of Her Majesty's 38th Foot, Military Storekeeper, Calcutta, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN.
21 Ottawa (s) .... Eastley ...... Hongkong Jan. 1.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.
20 Indian Chief .... Smith .... Liverpool.
Castle Avon .... Spence .... Liverpool.
Dennis Horton .... McMullen .... Liverpool.
Belgravia .... Price .... Liverpool.
Gunga (s) .... Hanscom .... Aden and Suez.
Sir Bartle Frere (s) .... Tolputt ...... Malabar Coast.
Maharaj (s) .... Thompson .... Cutch.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Maharaj*.—Captain and Mrs. Lord.

The ship *City of Manchester*, for Havre, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

THE scarcity of money has brought business to a complete stand-still in this market. Many of the Cotton Presses have only been working half time, and several *going ships* have had to submit to a decline of 5s. per ton to obtain ready cargo. The heavy *Clearances* which have taken place have again reduced the amount of available tonnage, and great improvement is expected to take place when money becomes more plentiful.

For *Liverpool*.—The demand for ready ships on account of the causes above alluded to has slackened considerably, and although we have no quotable change to note in rates, a decline seems inevitable.—The demand for tonnage to load next month continues unabated, and we hear of engagements by iron ships at £2-5-0; the same rate has been offered for March shipment, but consignees prefer taking their chance of the market rather than allow such a long time for shipment. Three ships of doubtful class, the *Queen of the Sea*, 1,650 tons, *Monica*, 1,197 tons, and *Thalatta*, 1,094 tons, have engaged Cotton for March and April shipment at £1-10-0 to £1-12-6.

For *London*.—The *Edwin Fox*, 824 tons, has been taken up by Government to convey about 220 troops from this to Spithead for orders at Rs. 290 for healthy men and Rs. 390 for invalids. There is scarcely any cargo offering for this port with the exception of Seeds, which have been shipped at £1-5-0 per ton.

For *Havre*.—The *City of Manchester*, 699 tons, has engaged nearly a full cargo of Cotton at £2-15-0 to £2-17-6 per ton. The *Channel Queen*, 609 tons, gets a cargo of Coffee from Mangalore to London at £3-5-0 per ton.

'To-day's quotations are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton Iron Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	" Wooden Ships	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
For London..	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Ivory	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Clyde .... Hull .... China	Nothing offering.	

—*Bombay Saturday Review, January 6.*

NOW READY,

No. IV. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels, "Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on SATURDAY next the 27 h instant.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "RANGOON," (1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain MCCULLOCH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 29th January, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 3 P. M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday 27th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "BARODA," 1,873 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain HASELWOOD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, 30th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. of 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Now Ready.

RIDDELL'S INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, 6th Edition, Revised and Corrected. Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

A GENTLEMAN inhabiting a Bungalow (delightfully situated) larger than he requires, wishes to receive a COMPANION. Stabling for one Horse. Address "B. A.," care of this Journal.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents of the WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received direct from the Works in England.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 18th inst., to confirm the Resolution proposed on the 15th ultimo, it was proposed by Mr. Beardmore and seconded by Mr. Penson, that the same be adopted, which was unanimously carried.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WANTED, a good CLERK: he must have a good knowledge of English and Accounts, write a good hand, and have had experience in a Mercantile or Government office. Salary Rupees 60 per mensem.

Apply personally to Captain A. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Bombay Education Society, between 9 and 11 A. M. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Secretary B. E. S.

Byculla, 20th January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on THURSDAY the 25th January 1866, and the days following, a quantity of old and serviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awings (old), Canvas, Sails, Rope, Copper (Brass and Iron, old), Coal Dust, &c. &c. For terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th Jan. 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE (Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co.) has this day CEASED, and business in future will be conducted solely by MR. BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE.

All persons having claims against the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Byramjee Muncherjee, or owing any monies to them or to the Firm in reference to the said partnership, should make the same known to the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE without any further delay, and the said Byramjee Muncherjee will therefore after this date not be responsible for debts contracted by the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee in the name of the late existing Firm.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, DUBASH.

Bombay, 6 Bak, House Lane, 20th Jan. 1866.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MILITARY BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Regulations for European Officers in India, part 3. Furlough, Retirement Medical Officers, &c. ...	5	12
The following parts of the work are still available:		
Part 1.—Staff Corps Rules and Staff Salaries ...	3	12
" 2.—Commands, &c... ...	8	0
Voyle's Dictionary of Artillery and Scientific Terms.	12	0
Robertson's Catechism of Infantry Drill ...	3	12
Instructions in Musketry, latest edition ...	0	12
Field Exercises, pocket edition, corrected up to 1865.	0	12
Queen's Regulations, pocket edition ...	0	12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War. ...	3	0
Formulary of Prescriptions for use in Military Hospitals ...	0	12
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions. By G. F. Gamble ...	0	12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism ...	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Wednesday .... 24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday.......... 31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	22	Neptune sets at 10-31 P.M.	6 38	5 46	2 18	2 40	19th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 45s. 5.
Tues.	23	Uranus on the Meridian at 9-48 P.M.	6 37	5 47	3 4	3 32	
Wed.	24	Moon first Qr. at 1-45 A.M.	6 37	5 47	4 2	4 37	
Thurs.	25	Mars passes 0° 31' S. of Mercury at 7-1 P.M.	6 37	5 48	5 15	5 57	
Fri.	26	Mercury rises at 5-15 A. M.	6 37	5 49	6 41	7 23	
Sat.	27	Jupiter passes N of Mercury.	6 37	5 49	8 2	8 3	
Sun.	28	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 36	5 50	9 6	9 34	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
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"	"	2	8 per Month.
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NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 16
AGRA	Jan. 16	LAHORE	Jan. 13
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 12	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALEXANDRIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANGALORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CALCUTTA	Jan. 15	MEERUT	Jan. 16
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 11
CEYLON	Dec. 30	OUDH	Jan. 13
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Jan. 13
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.

WHEN referring recently to an article that appeared in the *Bombay Saturday Review*, on the Temper of the Conquerors, our remarks had application rather to the manner in which the views of the writer were adopted in a self-laudatory tone by the *Times of India* than to the merits of the article itself. The article is fortunately free from the nauseous cant which taints so much of what is said on the subject both here and at home. With a high estimation of those sterner qualities by which we hold the country in subjection, the writer very justly criticises that low and vulgar insolence which requires the strictest efforts of the Government to keep it down. There is no doubt that the Christian religion and common humanity enjoin kindness and respect for all, of whatever caste or colour; although Paul himself confesses to a somewhat higher regard for his own people, and a considerable reverence for the powers that be. So far the sentiments in the essay are true, and being true will bear repetition, yet they are only half truths, and are not particularly apropos to the present feeling of society. It must be remembered that, for one insult given by a European to a native, there are scores offered by the native to the European; and very few cases of injustice can occur in which the native may not obtain redress by applying to the courts. The smaller morals of Europeans are as blameless as those of other people, and where the two classes have clashed, as has happened once or twice at the opera, it seems to us that the Asiatic came out second-best in politeness.

There is moreover one great fallacy in the reasoning, one important premise on which the question of the political use of this kind disposition hinges. We say its political use, because its private influence is not disputed. The author supposes that Providence has placed us here as conquerors in order to raise the people. But this is to be proved, rather than presumed, and if we argue from the analogy of that which has been and is, to that which will be, this conclusion can hardly be inferred. We must remember that, although the Jews broke the divine commands as to the extermination of the people they conquered, they refused them equal rights; and throughout their laws the conquered race has no other status than that of aliens and inferiors. If we investigate history, we shall find that, except where the subject people is, like the Manx, numerically small, no imperial conquering race has brought about any permanent improvement in the character of the vanquished nation, without losing its own superiority. Alexander is usually cited as an example of a conqueror, whose views were wide and generous, yet the true greatness, say of Persia, belongs to an era antecedent to his conquest. It is doubtful whether the Persians gained in civilization by that event. It is certain that the Greeks soon lost the European vigour in Oriental sloth, and the empire was speedily dismembered. Much the same thing has happened in the Spanish Colonies in America. Where the two races have intermarried, the results are physically and mentally weaker than their European fathers; and where the nobler people have refused to combine, the more barbarous tribes dwindle away. The amalgamation of the Normans with the Saxons was indeed successful; but they had to give up their language and nationality, and make the island their home. At the first start too there was not much difference in point of refinement, and it required two or three centuries to merge them into one. Perhaps the most apposite illustration of our argument is the occupation of Britain by the Romans. The temper of that hardy race in many respects resembles ours, and the parallel holds in the mechanical character of the benefits conferred. They built public halls and courts, they made roads from town to town, they established jails and workshops, baths and aqueducts. They cleaned and beautified the cities, and taught the people all the arts and trades. They reduced the vague, uncertain customs to settled law, which they administered by pure Roman Prefects and their assistants. Sometimes they admitted of titular Rajahs like the Herods, placing the real power in the resident Pilate or Festus, who might at any time report their misgovernment to Cæsar. They allowed great latitude of religious opinion, and, while maintaining their high privileges as Roman citizens, gave as much liberty as was consistent with their own authority. Yet in the social life of the subject peoples we see no trace of any moral benefit which was lasting. No government, however excellent its machinery, can confer this on a nation, unless the will of the nation itself meets it half way. A superinduced civilization totters when the power that imposes it is removed. When the legions were withdrawn from Britain, the civilization left behind had no strength or cohesion. After an occupation of four hundred years order relapsed into anarchy again. As far as one can judge from the evidence that remains, the Britons were more advanced than the Hindoos at present are; and as the climate was favourable to settlers, there was more intermarriage and less antipathy of race. Yet all their architecture and extant monuments show an exotic origin; and the taste for refinement disappeared when the Romans went away. There was nothing spontaneous in it while it lasted, and as soon as the shade which sheltered it was withdrawn, it withered away, because it had no root.

Now this leads us to consider a very hard and deeply interesting question. There is no instance on record of progress being superinduced by foreign conquerors, except where the fusion of intermarriage has taken place; and the conquering and conquered merge into one new stock. By no other means can we convey to a people unused to them, those lessons of purity and truth which we, as a rule, learn from our parents in the earliest days of childhood. Institutions cannot give this education, though they may give an opportunity to a nation to acquire it for themselves. There is a long-standing and resolute antagonism of early habits and prejudices, often so lurking and deep-seated as to be unthought of, till, cobra-like, it rises to resist change. Growth is one form of change, and is implied in progress. Now, as in the physical world no organic growth can take place without internal capacity for it in the thing that grows, so, unless there be something in the people themselves pre-disposing them, no vital improvement can occur. Eggs may be hatched by heating them in an oven, but the living principle resides in the egg itself. In the same way a community must have an intrinsic energy for it to issue from inert immobility into conscious activity. By keeping the public peace and enforcing contracts, we give them a chance of acquiring it, but we cannot confer it wholesale. Its origin is spontaneous. In modern times we find a great moral ferment preceding every movement of change; and we think this may be identified as the essential cause of progress. It was so at the reformation, it was so in the political discussions of the seventeenth century in England, and at the First French Revolution, and in 1848 all over Europe. All classes, peers, priests, and peasants felt those great upheavals of opinion; and in every case remarkable books, the spontaneous offspring of the time, gave vent to and spread the passion till men became fit to acquire new rights. It was not by institutions, so much as by discussions, that these mighty processes took place, just as in these days the effect of one book by Mill or Bentham transcends all the influence of the peep-shows and flower exhibitions set up by village squires and country clergymen to amuse the labouring classes.

Where a people have no longings for freedom, the attempt to thrust it on them is a vain one, as appears from the failures in Greece and the West Indies. The principal part of the preparation consists in their attaining it for themselves. No nation worthy of it has ever been contented to be ruled over by foreigners. To eject them is always the first effort of reviving patriotism. Where, as in Italy, the people know for what they were fighting, and were united in national feeling, the result has been satisfactory. Perhaps some centuries hence, the various peoples, tribes, castes, and religions of India will have so combined as to look upon us as their common tyrant, and then it will be time for us to decamp. But so long as they are altogether incapable of agreeing, and only here and there, at Bombay, Poona, and the large towns, any one awakens from the hereditary sloth, there is nothing more dangerous than starting factitious desires which belong only to a clique. The interest taken by the mass of natives in public affairs is a specious one. Public virtue, the fruit of ages of freedom, cannot be created in a day. If we were turned out to-morrow, we should leave some bridges, railroads and the remains of the law, but the intrinsic character of the people would be altered very little. As a dead dog galvanized will roll his eyes and wag his tail as if highly interested in what goes on around him, and then collapse into lifelessness again, so the natives allow themselves to be patronized into a sham liberty, which will disappear as soon as the official force is withdrawn.

WE learn that Mr. St. George Tucker, Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, is to officiate as Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, during the absence of Sir George Couper, Commissioner, on furlough to England.

Mr. F. O. Mayne, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, is to officiate as Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. H. Court, on furlough to England.

Most probably Major Reid, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will officiate for Mr. Tucker and Major MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner of Pertaubgurh, for Major Reid, and, should no outsider be sent, Captain Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, for Mr. Mayne.

Mr. F. Lincoln, Assistant Civil Judge, is to be the Judge of the Small Cause Court to be established at Lucknow.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—Several hundred miles of the core of the new Atlantic Cable have been completed; and the *Great Eastern* has been chartered to start in June with new cable, and to pick up the broken end of the cable now submerged, which is daily tested and continues perfect.

THE *Englishman*:—In our paper of Saturday we called attention to the fact of the approaching departure of the Viceroy's Private Secretary, at the same time that we speculated as to the choice of a successor. We have had much pleasure in learning that that successor is to be Mr. J. D. Gordon, of the B. C. S.,—a choice which proves that the Viceroy is not above learning wisdom from experience. If His Excellency had carefully examined the capabilities of every man in the three Presidencies, we do not think he could have made a better selection, or one in every respect more popular, than that which we now announce. Mr. Gordon possesses not only ability and energy of no common order, but his tact and judgment, his complete superiority to all petty feelings, have made him a general favourite. We heartily congratulate the Viceroy on his selection.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 9TH JANUARY, 4-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 17½d.; market flat.
Bengal Cotton 13¼d.
Manchester market depressed, prices fluctuating and uncertain.
7 lb. 40 in. Shirtings 14s. 9d.
No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d.
Consols 87⅛.

The Stock and Share markets are dull. Discount accommodation active in consequence of the number and large amounts of Indian bills now maturing.

The bank rate of discount is fully maintained.

The Banda and Kirwee prize-money case has commenced before the Court of Admiralty to-day.

LONDON, 10TH JANUARY, 8 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 17½d., more doing and prices strong.
Bengal Cotton 13¼d.
Consols 87⅜.
American news to the 30th December.

The Radicals are dissatisfied with the President's reconstruction policy. Senator Wilson notifies his want of confidence in the administration. The President is sustained by the Democrats and the Conservatives. The Republicans have expressed their determination to thwart his policy.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 9TH JANUARY.

Cotton extremely depressed. Fair Dhollera, 17d. to 17½d., tending downwards.

The future of money which will probably remain due some time is affecting cotton.

American advices unchanged.

BOMBAY.

THE business transacted in the Small Cause Court on Saturday last was not of any public interest.

HER MAJESTY'S steam war frigate *Severn*, 39 guns, commanded by Commodore Montressor, leaves for England on Wednesday next.

MAILS for the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension will be kept open for despatch by H. M.'s S. *Severn* up to 5 P. M. to-morrow.

THROUGH a typographical error, a telegram which appeared in our impression on Saturday is dated "December" 18th instead of "January" 18th.

MR., Mrs., and Miss Passmore, who and Mrs. Brown, are only the additional passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Gunga*, to Aden and Suez.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the China and Straits mails. We give elsewhere extracts from the papers received by this opportunity.

FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out on Friday last at the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills at Parell. The damage done to the property is estimated at about two lacs of rupees. The origin of the fire is not known.

WE learn that Signor Pompeii and Signor Reina have engaged the Grant Road Theatre for the ensuing season with a view to introducing an opera company in October next.

SHAIK ISMAIL BAHOO, a sepoy, was on Saturday last fined by Mr. Brown in the sum of five rupees, for not having complied with the notice of the Municipal Commissioner to remove the cadjan from the roof of his house.

THE woman Cassee was on Saturday last committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., to take her trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having voluntarily caused a woman to miscarry a child. The mother of the child was made an informant in the case, and she was consequently discharged.

A SUMMONS was issued on Saturday last, by F. L. Brown, Esq. against Dr. Fogerty, on the application of the mother, for taking away her daughter, Anne Morris, a minor under sixteen years of age, out of her keeping, her lawful guardian, which girl Dr. Fogerty has been ordered in the summons to produce before the magistrate this day (Monday).

THE following passengers arrived yesterday by the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Eastley:—

From Hongkong.—Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy, Malwandally, Shurfally and Motabhoy.
From Calcutta.—Colonel Maxwell; Staff Assistant Surgeon Collier; and Mr. Taylor.
From Galle.—Mr. Evans.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last in the S. S. *Sir Bartle Frere*, Captain Tolputt, to Malabar Coast:—Colonel and Mrs. Slades and infant; Mr. and Mrs. McCollum and son; Earl De Panisse; Earl De Lovencourt; Mr. Arthur Huson; Colonel J. B. Dennis, R. A.; Rev. Dr. Pope and son; Rev. J. B. Moreira; Mr. and Mrs Charman; Mr. N. M. Ellis; Captain Ellis; Mr. W. Barnet; and Mr. W. Bently.

A GERMAN, named Charles Ballancore, who stated he was foreman carpenter in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, was on Saturday last sentenced by the magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, for having committed a wanton and gross assault upon one Dadoo Khundajee, employed by the same Company.

RUTNA SHEBA, a ghorwalla in the employ of Khemchund Motisha, who was run over by a hack buggy on the 22nd December last on the Byculla Road, and whose dying declaration was recorded at the Jamsetjee Hospital before F. L. Brown, Esq., died in the hospital on Friday last. A coroner's jury, which was empannelled on the same day, and on an adjournment the following day, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the deceased's death, returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade:—

March .... "de la Victoire" .... Kuhe.
Overture .... "Jubel" .... Weber.
Selection (Op) ... "Nachtlagerin Granada. Kreutzer.
Valse .... "Stella Colas" .... Maanen.
Selection (Op) ... "Stiffelio" .... Verdi.
Quadrille.......... "Nene Melodian" .... Strauss.
Galop .... "Jagers Lust" .... Reide.

MR. GEORGE MILES, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, who is also in charge of the Secretariat premises, charged one Surroopchund Manochund before Mr. Bickersteth with trespassing into the Secretariat compound without lawful excuse. Mr. Miles saw the man going through the compound, and apprehended him. He said he was only passing through. It appears the compound has been turned into a public thoroughfare by native cotton brokers and others, who occasion a great deal of noise during the day. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 2 for the offence.

IT appears that the Omnibus Company are running their conveyances at a loss, for their Secretary applied the other day to the Commissioner of Police for a modification or abolition of the intermediate scale of fares as fixed by Government for omnibus fares, as they are so unremunerative that the Company being obliged to adhere to them, and suffering so great a loss, that it is feared the interests of the Company will suffer to a vast extent. The Commissioner of Police, however, we learn, not having the power to abolish the rate of fares has recommended to Government that, instead of the intermediate fares as fixed at present, a certain rate, not to exceed four annas, should be substituted for them, which would in some measure meet the views of the Omnibus Company.

THE GIRGAUM LIBRARY.—The second annual meeting of the Girgaum Library was held at the house of Mr. John Domingos Pereira at 7 o'clock on Saturday last, at which no less than fifty members were present—Gunput Ragoba in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the report for the past year having been read by the Secretary, speeches were delivered by a few gentlemen present, setting forth the advantages derived from the establishment of libraries. They one and all spoke very highly of the affairs of the Library and the way it was conducted by the directors of the past year. The election of new directors having been settled, the Chairman delivered a very neat and appropriate speech, in the delivery of which he was repeatedly applauded; after which the business of the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY ALMANIC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

INTERCEPTING THE WATER SUPPLY.—Habeeb Cutchra was charged with having in his possession two cocks of water pipes, which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen. Yesterday afternoon a policeman arrested the prisoner in Loharchawl Street with two of these under his clothes. He gave different accounts as to how he came by them. In consequence of information received, the policeman went to the Elphinstone Institution and saw that the cocks had been cut off there. A peon of the Institution recognised the cocks, which were also found to correspond with the pipes upon the premises.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to hard labour for three weeks.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING KNOWN.—Cowasjee Jamsetjee was charged with having been found lying in Colee Street in the Fort, on Friday night last, he being a reputed thief; and not being able to give a good account of himself. A policeman apprehended the prisoner last night, as he observed him concealing himself by the side of a wall. He was questioned as to why he was lying in the gully, but could give no satisfactory account. The prisoner tried to raise a doubt in His Worship's mind by asserting that the policeman in Court was not the one who apprehended him. His Worship, with the view to satisfy his own mind upon the point, sent for the jemadar of the Fort division, Sorabjee Byramjee, who contradicted the prisoner, stating that the policeman in Court was the one who brought the prisoner to him on Friday night.

The prisoner, who had been once before convicted of theft, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two calendar months.

A PICK-POCKET.—Shairkhan Bajutkhan was charged with stealing Rs. 14 from the pocket of Rama Luxmon. The prosecutor was yesterday buying dates in the market, when a policeman observed prisoner take out a purse from his pocket and run away. He was pursued, and another policeman apprehended him at some distance. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN ILLICIT TRANSACTION IN CURRENCY NOTES.—Bhugwan Munsook was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing Bombay Currency notes to the amount of Rs. 2,700, and a gold chain of the value of Rs. 300, the property of Khemchund Lalbhoy; and Girdhur Coohare, Jumna, woman, Munsook Treebhowan, Nuttoo Jugtajee and Dewjee Raghoonath were charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property.

It appears that, on the 10th December last, the prosecutor and his wife had gone out to attend a funeral, leaving the first prisoner, their servant, in charge of the house. On the prosecutor's return from business that evening, he was informed that Bhugwan, who had gone out for the purpose of washing clothes, had not returned. The prosecutor, therefore, went out in search of him, but could not find him. He went into his own room, and on examining the drawer of his cupboard, missed the property mentioned above. He suspected his servant Bhugwan, who was in the habit of frequenting the shop of his neighbour Luckmichund Jaichund, a goldsmith. This man also was not to be found. The prosecutor went to Surat in search of Bhugwan, but could not find him. On information upon oath, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee issued a warrant on the 15th December for search of his property, and another for the apprehension of his servant Bhugwan.

The prisoners, who were apprehended by the Bombay police at Ahmedabad with a great portion of the missing property, were placed before His Worship to-day; and after a short preliminary enquiry, in which the above facts were elicited, the case was postponed.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—20TH JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Mr. Hugh Henry Swan appeared at the Mazagon Police Court, to prosecute Mr. T. Cochrane, charging him with assault.

It appears that the prosecutor, Mr. Swan, was the Superintendent of the Koncan line of the G. I. P. Railway, and was on the 3rd instant at the Byculla station, superintending the stowage of the luggage in the brake-van of the 9-30 P. M. Kussarah and Poona train, which was then in the Byculla station. A puttawalla entered the van with a small bundle, which, he said, was his own kit. The bundle had no label on it; the complainant, therefore, had it turned out of the van. The peon brought the bundle a second time and placed it with the other packages. Mr. Swan told him to take it away. He said something in Hindoostanee, that it was his saheb's *hookum* to put it there. The prosecutor took him by the shoulder and turned him out of the brakevan, whereupon the defendant jumped into the brakevan and struck him (Mr. Swan) on the right eye, and said "why are you interfering with my servants," or words to that effect. The complainant admitted having lost his temper, and said "you d———, do you dare to lift your hand against me?" He was about to strike him again, when the sepoy and the guard interfered.

The defendant admitted the assault, and was fined by the magistrate in the sum of Rs. 30.

THE SAME.—Bapoo Dhawoo and Mahadas Gopall were respectively placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Wittoo Essoo, a police constable, while in the execution of his duty.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, convicted the offenders, and sentenced each to pay a fine of ten rupees.

THE COMBINATION OF THE ATTORNIES AGAINST MR. ANSTEY.

ON Friday morning, soon after the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Couch, took his seat in the High Court Mr. Anstey addressed the court on the subject which was before it on the previous day—relative to the combination of the attornies of the Court in refusing to take the conduct of a case in which a suitor desired him (Mr. Anstey) to appear as counsel. The learned gentleman stated that his client, Gungadass Toolseydass, had in accordance with the suggestion of the court personally waited upon the whole of the attornies practising in that court, with the exception of that one who instructed the plaintiffs' counsel in the cause, requesting them to take up his case, but that they had all refused to have anything to do with it when they found that he wished him (Mr. Anstey) to receive the brief. The learned gentleman assured his lordship that he considered it his duty, out of regard to the dignity of the bar, but in his individual capacity as a member of that bar, to support its privileges, and was prepared to submit, if his lordship would hear him, the suggestions he had to make on the subject of the rule in question. Mr. Anstey then proceeded to show the great inconvenience it would put suitors to, to go the whole round of the attornies, to beg of them to take up their cases, and impressed upon the court that it would be not only inconvenient, but highly distasteful to the habits of native suitors. He submitted that there was not only danger to the persons, but to the property of such suitors, were they compelled to adopt that course in every instance. In the instance now before the court his client had waited upon one of these attornies, who not only refused to take up the case, but detained the brief until such time as he had extorted a fee of Rs. 30 out of the unfortunate man. Mr. Anstey denounced in no measured terms the conduct of this party, who had thrown shame upon the English name by thus demanding *zoolum* from the poor man to whom he rendered no professional assistance whatever. His unfortunate client would on oath substantiate all that he had said, and he called upon the court to investigate this particular instance, and to make the party complained of return the extorted fee, and also to punish him if they were satisfied that he had been guilty of the charge preferred against him. Mr. Anstey observed that there was nothing to protect suitors from being treated in a similar manner in other cases, if some means were not resorted to, to put a stop to it. Combinations had taken place in England which had caused great inconvenience in the law courts, which could not be got rid of while certain rules remained on the archives of the courts. Mr. Anstey remarked that it was for the judges to make rules, and for counsel to obey these rules. He urged on his lordship that, until these rules were rescinded both suitors and counsel would be subjected, at the caprice of attornies, to annoyance and inconvenience from time to time. The learned gentleman referred to the practice of the old Supreme Court under like circumstances, and urged on his lordship the necessity of an alteration being promptly made in the rule.

His lordship here observed that Mr. Anstey appeared to be going into the question of the rule generally, but sitting there, as his lordship was, in the absence of the learned Chief Justice, he was not in a position to hear Mr. Anstey's argument at the present time. All that could be done in a specific case, would be done, so far as was found desirable. He would take an early opportunity of consulting with the whole of the judges, when a day would be fixed for hearing what Mr. Anstey had to suggest, but he would not go into the general question at present.

Mr. Anstey expressed himself to be greatly indebted to his lordship for the course he proposed to pursue.

His lordship said that he must abide by what he had said on the previous day.

Mr Anstey said that he did not mean with respect to this particular case, but if his lordship was satisfied that a conspiracy did exist, he hoped that his lordship would hold the dictum that clients were at liberty to see their counsel without going through the round of visits which his client had been obliged to do on the previous day—which he was now prepared to swear to. He (Mr. Anstey) hoped that it might be held in all cases to the satisfaction of the court that the confederacy did exist.

His lordship was not able to say anything about that, until evidence was heard from some one. He certainly required stronger evidence than that of one man, and thought that he ought to hear what the parties had to say themselves.

Mr. Anstey thought that the court was competent to call upon the parties to explain their conduct, and referred to a case which occurred in England where the judges had adopted a similar course.

His lordship said that, in that case, the judges were cognizant of the facts from their own knowledge.

Mr. Anstey assured his lordship that such was not the case.

His lordship.—Did it not appear that the serjeants had their briefs before them?

Mr. Anstey said they had not. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read a passage in Roger North's Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford, described as the "Dumb Day." It runs thus:—"'There was an incident that happened not long after his lordship came into the chief place in that court, which, though in itself and in the end of it ridiculous, yet being an affront to the court, in particular to the lord chief justice, and by the whole bar of the serjeants all in a lump together, ought to be related.' Then he goes on to state that there had been an usage to have side bar motions made in the King's Bench, and in Common Pleas; which shows that it is in the power of the courts to regulate how the business shall be conducted. Now, might not the judges of the Common Pleas say that certain business shall be done by side bar rules, and that those side bar rules shall be moved by apprentices? and might they not say that other parts of the business shall be done only by those who are of the degree of the coif? Now after mentioning the occasion, and the offence taken, he says:—However agreeable this kind of practice was to a noviciate, it was not worthy the observation it had; for once or twice a week was the utmost calculate of these motions. But the serjeants thought that method was, or might be, prejudicial to them who had a monopoly of the bar, and would have no water go by their mill, supposed it was high time to put a stop to such beginnings, for fear it might grow worse. But the doubt was how they should signify their resentment so as to be effectually remedial. At length they agreed for one day to make no motions at all; and opportunity would fall for showing the reason how the court came to have no business. When the court (on this dumb-day as it was called) was sat, the chief justice gave the usual sign to the eldest serjeant to move. He bowed and had nothing to move. So next, and the next, from end to end of the bar. The chief seeing this, said, 'Brother, I think we must rise; here is no business?' Then an attorney steps forward, and called to a serjeant to make his motion; and, after that, turned to the court, and said that he had given the serjeant his fee and instructions over night to move for him, and desired that he might do it. But profound silence still. The chief looked about, and asked what was the matter? An attorney that stood by very modestly said, 'that he feared the serjeants took it ill that motions were made in the treasury.' Then the chief scented the whole matter, and 'Brother,' said he, 'I think a very great affront is offered to us, which we ought, for the dignity of the court, to resent. But that we may do nothing suddenly, but take consideration at full leisure, and maturely, let us now rise, and to-morrow morning give order as becomes us; and do you, attorneys, come all here to-morrow, and care shall be taken for your dispatch; and rather than fail, we will hear you, or your clients, or the barristers at law, or any person that thinks fit to appear in business, that the law may have its course'? And so the court rose. This was like thunder to the serjeants, and they fell to quarrelling one with another about the cause of this great evil, which they had brought upon themselves. For none of them imagined that it would have such a turn as this was, that shaked was the palladium of the coif, the sole practice there. In the afternoon they attended the chief and the other judges of the court; and in great humility owned their fault and begged pardon, and that no further notice might be taken of it, and they would be careful not to give the like offence for the future. The chief told them that the affront was in public and in the face of the court, and they must make their recognitions the next morning, and in such manner as the greatness of their offence demanded, and then they should hear what the court would say to them, still reserving to the court the power of saying,—'Your monopoly is gone, your palladium is lost, and you are now come in *pari passu* with the apprentices.' Accordingly they did; that is, they appeared in court; and the chief justice first, and then the rest in order, gave them a formal chiding, with acrimony enough: all which, with dejected countenance, they were bound to bear. When this discipline was over, the chief pointed to one to move, which he did (as they said) more like one crying than speaking. So ended the comedy, as it was acted in Westminster Hall, called the Dumb Day. The serjeants took offence at side bar motions being made, which they said was breaking in upon their monopoly; it might go from bad to worse, and therefore they said, let us make a stand in the beginning; but they were defeated—they were alarmed."

His lordship observed that it was clear in that case that the judges had full cognizance then and there shown them.

Mr. Anstey hoped that his lordship would call upon the attornies one after another to answer for their conduct.

His lordship said that he might allow Mr. Anstey to call upon them.

Mr. Anstey said one of them had volunteered on the previous day.

His lordship (alluding to the attorney who was alleged to have taken the fee of Rs 30 from Mr. Anstey's client) said that if the gentleman who Mr. Anstey had mentioned for the first time had received the sum of money from his client, and had no right to it, it was open for them to take the proper remedy in the Small Cause Court or elsewhere, but he would not mix it up with the present case. The law would afford him a proper remedy.

Mr. Anstey asked his lordship if it was his pleasure to hear his client.

His lordship said that the case stood first on the list; therefore Mr. Anstey had a right to go into it.

Gungadass Toolseydass was then placed in the witness box, and in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Anstey said:—I am the defendant in the suit of the Brokers' Loan Discount and Banking Company *versus* Gungadass Toolseydass. The brief now before the Court was delivered last week by me to you (Mr. Anstey). I had an attorney last week. Mr. Khunderao Morojee He refused to deliver the brief to you on my behalf; therefore I came to you No explanation was made to me by the interpreter of what took place on that occasion or on Saturday last. In consequence of what took place yesterday, I took money to go to different attorneys. I went to eight or nine of them altogether, and I went to Dr. Dallas this morning, to ask them to send the brief to Mr. Anstey. I went first to Mr. Leathes. He asked me who prepared the papers? I told him an English writer. He said "No." I applied next to Mr. Leggett, he said "I will not send the brief to Mr. Anstey, but will to any other barrister." Then I went to Mr. Kelly; he said "We cannot send the brief to Mr. Anstey (or we shall not')." I then went to Mr. Keir; he sent a written answer, to the effect that they declined to instruct Mr. Anstey in the defence of the suit. [This letter was put in by Mr. Anstey]. I went next to Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, saw Mr. Macfarlane; he said "I am willing to do your business, but it depends upon our pleasure to send the brief to any barrister we like" I waited then upon Mr. Thacker; he said, "Here your brief is written on by some other person, therefore I don't take your papers." I afterwards went to Mr. Carter; he said, "It appears that the papers have been read or seen by Mr. Anstey, therefore I shall not take them." I then applied to Mr. Chapple; he said "I shall send this brief to any other barrister but Mr. Anstey; and I will take great pains in your business." He took from me Rs. 30. He asked me whether—

His lordship stopped the witness and remaked that it would appear to be a separate act of Mr. Chapple's.

Mr. Anstey urged that it should be enquired into.

His lordship did not think it would be fair to Mr. Chapple that they should go into it in his absence. It might be made the subject of a separate investigation.

Witness (continued).—He withheld from me the brief for a time—kept it ten or twelve minutes—saying, "As I have taken the trouble to read the papers I must have my fee."

His lordship thought it ought to be made the subject of a separate application against Mr. Chapple.

Mr. Anstey said he hoped that his lordship would entertain it, and express an opinion on such conduct.

Witness (continued).—I waited upon Dr. Dallas at his house this morning. He said he was not in the habit of attending to business there, and told me to come to his office at 11 o'clock I did not, however, go to him, because I was required to be here in court at that time. I had no time to go to the other attornies. Those were all that I went to.

Mr. Anstey remaked that one of the attornies, (Mr. Crawford) now in court, had offered to make a statement on the previous day. He could not be applied to by his client as he was on the other side.

His lordship said that Mr. Anstey might call Mr. Crawford if he liked, and he would take down what he said.

Mr. Anstey having assented,

Mr. Crawford entered the witness box, and, in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Anstey, said:—It is not within my knowledge that *all* the attornies in Bombay have agreed or resolved not to obey the interests of their clients to send briefs to Mr Anstey in all civil cases Mr. Judge was not in Bombay—at least was not last night. Mr. Elliott had not agreed to do so. I cannot say whether Mr Elliott is now practising as an attorney in Bombay or not. I heard two or three days ago that he was going to be Mr. Anstey's clerk. I cannot say whether he has been practising in his own name, or whether he is doing any business—I am not aware.

Mr. Anstey here remarked that he did not know Mr. Elliott in any way, and that he was *not* going to be his clerk.

Mr. Crawford.—These questions were put to me in a specific form, and therefore I answered them in that way.

His lordship.—Have they (the attornies) agreed not to send briefs to Mr. Anstey?

Mr. Anstey (to Mr. Crawford).—Will you produce the agreement or letter? it is in your handwriting!

Mr. Crawford.—I have agreed to nothing.

Mr. Anstey.—You went about on the Lord's day, the day before Christmas, did you not, with a paper?

Mr. Crawford explained that there was no agreement; all that was written was, "I concur and give my word accordingly." It had been signed by them all—or all that were in Bombay Mr. Khunderow Morojee said that he would prefer not signing. I waited upon him at his house, but was not there an hour or two trying to induce him to sign. I might have been there waiting before I saw him half an hour, but I was not with him above twenty minutes after I did see him. Mr. Moroba Canoba, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, was there at the same time I am not in the habit of using threatening language to my *friends*. I got the signature of Mr. Venayekrow Hurrichund. All the signatures were not obtained upon the Sunday; I think the first signature was not. It was done in two days. I can't be quite accurate about days. The court was not sitting when the document was signed.

His lordship (to Mr Crawford).—This is an *exparte* proceeding at present, and, in order to allow you to make any explanation, I am willing to hear anything you have to say.

Mr. Crawford.—I must claim the privilege of a witness, that anything I may say may not be used against me.

His lordship.—I cannot promise that. If you think that it is necessary to make any explanation, you are at liberty to do so, but it will be upon your own responsibility I will take it down. I give you the opportunity. I will not ask you.

Mr. Crawford.—Will your lordship ask me?

His lordship.—I don't intend to ask you anything.

Mr. Crawford.—I would prefer going into the matter at length. But must be guided by circumstances.—I have not the smallest confidence whatever in Mr. Anstey, except in his capacity. I fully believe that he is quite capable of losing sight of the interest of his clients, (if entrusted with briefs) in his personal enmity to myself. I state my reason in general terms. Long before this happened I refused to give my briefs to Mr. Anstey, and should have continued to do so, whether the rest of the profession agreed to do so or not.

Mr. Anstey.—Before I was appointed to the acting Judgeship on the Bench, did I not within a day or two of that time hold two or three briefs and retainers from you?

Mr. Crawford.—Yes; one of those briefs was held till within a day or two of the acting appointment, but it had been delivered some time before. I would have taken back the brief with pleasure, only that I should have to forfeit the fee.

[In answer to further questions put by Mr. Anstey, Mr. Crawford explained how a certain correspondence commenced between himself and that learned counsel, which is so well known to our readers that it is unnecessary to go into it here.]

Mr. Crawford, addressing the court, said that he was perfectly willing to go into the whole of the case at length, if his lordship thought it was necessary for him to do so.

His lordship said he did not consider it necessary. The present was an enquiry into a particular case, as to whether a suitor could instruct counsel without the intervention of an attorney.

Mr. Anstey asked his lordship for his opinion, as to whether he could be allowed to go on with the case.

His lordship.—I think upon the evidence you are entitled to appear for the defence.

Mr Anstey said that his lordship had now the evidence of his client before him, who had obeyed the order of the court in every respect at considerable inconvenience to himself, and therefore he wished to know whether it would be necessary for other suitors to follow the same course?

His lordship said that, if any other suitor presented himself to Mr. Anstey, he would know what to do,

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THE LATE SHARE MANIA, HOW TO START BROKER.

The suit referred to above was called on for hearing on Friday afternoon immediately after it was decided by the court that Mr. Anstey should be allowed to appear for the defence, without the intervention of an attorney.

It was a suit brought by the Brokers' Loan Discount and Banking Company against the defendant, Gungadass Toolseydass, for the recovery of Rs. 13,000 on a promissory note dated 5th April last.

Mr. Bayley with Mr. Howard, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Anstey for the defendant, who instructed the learned gentleman in person.

Mr. Bayley stated the case, from which it appeared that the defendant passed to the plaintiffs, on the 5th April last, a promissory note for Rs. 13,000, which sum had been advanced to him on the deposit of 151 shares in the plaintiffs' company. The money was to be repaid in one month from the date of the transaction, and was to bear interest at the rate of 27 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Anstey stated that the nature of his defence was of a very special character. They had never been called upon for a written statement. The money had been advanced on the collateral security of the deposit of 151 shares in the plaintiffs' own company at the enormous interest of 27 per cent. per annum. None of these shares had been sold, and they were now unsaleable. They admitted the signature to the note but the signature to the agreement was obtained by fraud or surprise, and it had never been read over or explained to him. The learned counsel contended that it was the duty of the plaintiffs to have sold the shares while the prices were high, and that as they had failed to do so, the agreement was void.

His lordship asked Mr. Anstey for some authorities on that point.

Mr. Anstey then cited a number of cases to show that the extent of the discretionary power given to the plaintiffs should in itself have caused them to dispose of the shares in the best market, and not to have kept them until they became unsaleable in the market. He also referred to other cases, showing that the plaintiffs had no legal right to accept their own shares either as collateral security or otherwise, and therefore he wished to frame another issue on that point.

His lordship said that, as at present advised, he could not allow new issues to be framed thereon.

The case then proceeded, and Mr. Bayley put in the promissory note passed by the defendant.

Mr. Anstey objected to the note being read, on the ground that it ought to have borne a mortgage stamp instead of that of a mere promissory note.

His lordship over-ruled the objection.

Evidence was then adduced in proof of the note having been presented at due date, and the money demanded of the defendant, and as to it not having been met.

Mr Anstey then put the defendant in the box, when he stated that the advance of the money was negociated between himself personally and the Manager of the Bank. He admitted having signed the note, but denied that either instrument or the agreement was read over to him. There were previous transactions with the Bank, and the first note passed by him was kept by the Bank people, in which he understood the usual conditions were inserted. The note now before the court was the third transaction, and that at the time it was passed he said nothing to them about the conditions. The interest on the two previous notes had been paid when they became due, and on renewal shares in the plaintiffs' company were deposited with them. The manager told him that if he did not pay the money on the day fixed the shares would be forfeited. He told them when the last note became due that he was not able to pay the interest, and that they should therefore take over their own shares or sell them. They said they would not take the shares, for they had no authority to do so, but that they would act in such a way as would be advantageous to him (defendant). He understood by that they would sell the shares whether they were at a higher or lower premium than ten per cent. He agreed to that proposition. At that time these shares were selling at a premium of 4 per cent; they continued at that premium for a few days. In June they fell to par or one per cent. premium, they have never risen to par since, but in October there was a rise in the price, still, however, at a discount of 12 per cent. Shortly afterwards they fell again, and they were now at about 30 per cent. discount. The Bank was still carrying on business at a good profit.

Defendant was then cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, when he said that he was now a sharebroker, but had formerly been employed in the Customs as a clerk on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem, which occupation he left during the share mania, because he could make more money as a broker. He started with nothing. At first he borrowed, in October 1864, from the plaintiffs Rs. 4,300 on the security of 43 shares. This sum was not repaid. In February 1865 he borrowed Rs. 8,600 from them, and subsequently passed a note for Rs. 13,000. He also admitted signing the agreement produced, dated February last. The note now in question was renewed on the 5th April following, when he paid the interest on the two previous notes. The old agreement was then exchanged for a new one. He had not paid off any of the money he had borrowed. He told them to sell the shares in May, but was not aware that he should give them authority to do so, made no objection to the agreement at the time; it was not read over to him at all. He had borrowed money of various other Banks, but had not entered into similar agreements with them. Was involved in debt to the amount of Rs. 50,000 personally, and was security for other debts to a large amount, amounting altogether to two lacs of rupees. His assets were estimated to be worth one or two thousand rupees. Did not consider himself insolvent, because he had not as *yet* applied for the benefit of the Act.

His lordship said that the defendant had better consider before he *did* apply for the benefit of the act.

Defendant (continued).—Did not personally charge the manager of the plaintiffs' Bank with fraud. He, however, called it fraud in this way—that he did not sell the shares at a proper time, and in respect to the rate of interest charged.

On being re-examined by Mr. Anstey, he said that his brother, who was a large sharebroker, had entrusted him in the first instance with some of his own business, and had supplied him with the necessary capital.

At a few minutes to 6 o'clock the case was postponed.

On Saturday the case was resumed again, when the court gave decree against the defendant for the full amount claimed with interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum from the 5th May last to judgment, with additional interest 'till payment, with costs; and, on the application of plaintiffs' counsel, ordered speedy execution of judgment.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF Mr. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.

The corner stone of the Charitable Dispensary which our benevolent citizen, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, is raising at Callian, was laid on Saturday afternoon, under most promising auspices, by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. The history of the founding of this institution is somewhat singular, and may perhaps be regarded as a sign of the times. Our Hindoo friends have a custom on the occasion of marriage, or on the death of a near relative, of spending large sums of money generally for the purpose of regaling their priesthood. One cannot but lament that what might be made the means of creating many a charity of permanent usefulness should thus be irrecoverably thrown away, and it is gratifying to see a reformer come forward from amongst the Hindoos themselves to exhibit a better example to his countrymen, which we are sure needs but to be set in order to find many followers. Rookminbai, the wife of Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, died in the latter part of 1864, and her spouse, instead of spending lavish sums in feeding Brahmins, who would no doubt be pretty well fed whether he did or not, decided, out of regard for her memory, to expend Rs. 55,000 in building a charitable dispensary at Callian, besides permanently endowing the establishment. His choice of such an institution is creditable to him. India is a thickly peopled country, but in few places, excepting the larger towns, does it possess ordinary medicinal appliances; and Europeans, easily struck down by the climate, have an especial interest in the establishment of medicine dispensaries, for too many of their race travelling in the Mofussil have perished for want of the simplest remedies. Callian, being at the junction of two lines of railway, has very properly been selected by Mr. Munguldass as a suitable place for his dispensary, and, besides being an incalculable boon to the natives of that locality, it will thus be of great service in the event of railway accidents and to European railway officials. The pity is, that there are not just a few more at different parts of the railway, but these, it is hoped, will come bye and bye.

The building will be in the Gothic style, and is expected to be finished within six or seven months. The architects are Messrs. Paris and Molecey.

At a quarter to four on Saturday afternoon a large party of European and native gentlemen, including a number of ladies, left Byculla station with His Excellency and Mr. Munguldass in a special train for Callian. Their destination was reached about 5 o'clock, and the whole of Callian seemed to have turned out, in bright holiday attire, to welcome such an usual company of visitors. The station, and the path leading to the scene of the ceremony—which was within a stone-cast of the station—were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented altogether a very pleasing spectacle. The Governor and the other visitors having taken seats under the shade of a wide spreading tree,

Mr. Munguldass came forward, and read the following address to His Excellency:—

Sir,—This dispensary, of which you have so kindly consented to lay the commemoration stone, came to be established in this way. It is the custom of the Hindoos, on occasions of death and marriage, to spend large sums of money more or less usefully; and so when it pleased God to take from me by death, the life dearest to me, I wished to devote some money, as usefully as I could, upon such an occasion; and I wished also to set up a memorial of the life taken from me. It seemed to me that the most useful thing I could do, and the very best memorial which I could set up, would be to establish and endow a dispensary, and no place seemed to me to have better claims to such an institution than Callian. I accordingly offered Government the money necessary for the purpose; and they, in accepting it, consented to appoint Drs. Giraud and Birdwood a committee for the purpose of carrying out, in co-operation with their own officers, my purpose. The committee selected this site. They also appointed Messrs. Paris and Molecey architects, having approved of the design submitted by those gentlemen. The building having been fairly begun, I have asked your Excellency, thus publicly, to lay the commemoration-stone, in testimony to the people for whose benefit the dispensary is meant, (and some of whom may still have their prejudices against such institutions) of the esteem in which the Government holds them. In conclusion, I have to thank your Excellency for your gracious condescension in coming here this day to give the stamp of your approval to this undertaking. Your Excellency is ever thus earnest in everything which conduces to the welfare of the people of India, and that not simply from a principle of just government, but from a sincere and warm personal sympathy with them. May I be permitted also to thank your Excellency for the great honour which you do me by your kind presence here this day, and to unite, in this acknowledgment, my thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who grace the ceremonial by their presence. (Applause).

His Excellency then rose and said:—Mr. Munguldass,—I have very great pleasure in redeeming the promise which I made some time ago when you first communicated to me your intentions with regard to this building, and I am only very sorry that Lady Frere's absence from Bombay prevents her being present also to see what is to be done with regard to an institution in which, from your first announcement of your intentions respecting it, she took the very greatest interest. I have great pleasure in acceding to any wish of yours which you consider likely to be of benefit to the people of this place. I hardly think it would be necessary to take any great trouble to persuade the people for whose benefit this dispensary is intended of the use that such institutions will be to them and the view which Government take regarding them, because, as you are no doubt aware, within the last few years there has been a very great change in the feeling of the people regarding such institutions, and they now, I believe, very generally—certainly in all the more advanced communities, among which I think we may reckon every community which is on a line of railway—have begun to look upon institutions of this kind as being the most permanent and tangible blessings they receive under the British Government. But there is a reason, Mr. Munguldass, which makes me more particularly glad to accede to your wishes to-day, and that is, that I may express to you the sympathy which the Government and all our countrymen who are here present to-day feel in the object which you have in view. As you have very truly said, it has long been the habit of your people to devote on occasions such as gave rise to this foundation, large sums of money to be expended in a particular manner. There is nothing peculiar in this, because I believe in every part of the world it is more or less the habit of mankind to mark the great events of life by an expenditure of such gifts as God has given them. It is remarkable in every part of the world that, as people become more civilised, so they give greater permanence to expenditure of this kind. But it was remarkable that of late ages among the Hindoo community there had come a marked change over the habits of the people in this respect, and of late years, as you are aware, the expenditure incurred by rich individuals of the Hindoo community with a view to commemorate any of the great events of their domestic life was almost invariably of the most temporary description. Doubtless, originally, it began with a desire to feed those who were really in want of food, or who from some other reason had a claim upon the charity of the community, but it has of late years—especially among our great wealthy communities of the Presidency town—become a very serious burden, and what was more felt, I think, it was a very useless burden. It had ceased to do any real good; and I believe it was felt by all the more sensible members of the Hindoo community as adding in very poignant degree to the grief that they underwent at the loss of their friends, to find that they were obliged to take part in expensive ceremonies which they felt did no good to any one. It was not always so, Mr. Munguldass, because, as you are aware, in old times, as we learn from such inscriptions as we find in the hills around us, and in ancient books too, it used to be the habit of the Hindoo community, and it was till a very recent date—and I believe it is so still in Rajpootana and other places where customs of this kind have lingered longest—always to mark the great events of domestic life by some expenditure which did real and permanent good to the whole of the community. You find tanks and wells and dhurmsallas erected in old times, but it is a curious circumstance, of which we may all satisfy ourselves, that there is hardly to be found in the whole of Bombay any conspicuous mark of the life of any conspicuous Hindoo during the last two or three generations, till we come to those who belong, comparatively, to the last generation or so. And it is still more remarkable that it was not so with all the communities with which we are associated, because, as you know, among the Parsees it has always been the goodly custom to mark all the great events of domestic life by doing some act of permanent good to their neighbours and the community in which they live. You may remember, Sir, many instances in every part of the world of the manifestation of this spirit; and it is now a good many years since I recollect taking shelter in a dhurmsalla at Zaeebordee, which had been erected to the memory of the wife of a charitable Parsee. It so happened that at that time I shared the shelter of that dhurmsalla with a great many houseless people who had been driven from Surat by the great fire which burned down so large a part of the city; and I could not help feeling, as I read the simple inscription—which said that this charitable inn had been erected for the good of mankind by a Parsee (whose name I do not remember) in memory of his beloved wife,—and looked upon the motley crowd who were assembled there, that the man who erected that dhurmsalla had a larger sympathy with all the rest of the world than we are in the habit of giving credit to those around us. And it is in this point of view, Mr. Munguldass, that I think we all feel an especial interest in this undertaking. We feel that you have not shut yourself up in your solitude, and that you have come out to let us share your feelings and let us take a part in the commemoration with which you hope to give permanence to the feelings which excited you when you determined to devote your money in this manner. I dare not here in public allude further to this occasion, but I can assure you of this truth, that wherever, among Englishmen, you allow yourself to express the sympathies of our common nature, there you will find a ready response from any countrymen of mine and from all our community. I will not detain you any longer, Mr. Munguldass, than in expressing to you the sympathy we all feel with you in this undertaking. It would have been unnecessary to do so had we thought this was a solitary expression of individual feeling. But we believe it is not so. We believe that in acting as you do this day with regard to this institution you are only expressing the feelings of many thousands of the more intelligent and educated of your countrymen, and that in expressing our sympathy with you on this occasion we express it, not with an individual, but with the whole community.

Sir Bartle then proceeded to lay the corner stone of the future dispensary, which bore on its face the following inscription in English, Guzerati, and Marathi characters:—"His Excellency Sir H. E. B. Frere, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, laid this stone on the 20th day of January A. D. 1866, in celebration of the founding of this Charitable Dispensary built and endowed by Munguldass Nathoobhoy, of Bombay, in memory of his beloved wife Rookminibai, who died on the 19th September A. D. 1864." His Excellency in performing the interesting ceremony used a much admired trowel and level made by Mr. Higgins, of the School of Art, the trowel having this inscription upon it—"His Excellency Sir H. E. B. Frere, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, laid the commemoration stone of the Mrs. Munguldass Nathoobhoy Charitable Dispensary.—Callian, 20th January 1866.

After finishing his honorary task Sir Bartle said—"I declare this commemoration stone of the Rookminibai Dispensary to be well and truly laid, and may God Almighty prosper the work to a conclusion."

The European portion of Mr. Munguldass's guests were afterwards entertained with refreshments served in a spacious marquee, and the visitors then returned in a body to the train, receiving on their way the customary bouquet and rosewater. On the train moving off, the Callian community raised two good cheers, which, though falling short of the conventional "three," may be taken as an augury of success for the dispensary; and they will no doubt find an echo in the hearts of many at a distance, who will hear gladly of the foundation of an institution of the purest philanthropy, and of the example Mr. Munguldass has set to his fellow Hindoos to direct their benevolence in channels of genuine usefulness.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.)

Petition of Ambaram Hariwallabhdas.

[In executing a decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Court executing it cannot question the validity of any portion of it. Its duties are of a ministerial character.]

This was a miscellaneous application praying for the reversal of an order passed by the District Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal against an order of the Moonsiff of Veramgam refusing to enforce a decree. The facts of the case were as follows:—

In 1837 a decree was passed by mutual consent of the parties by the Moonsiff of Veramgam in favour of one Rajibhai Hariwallabh, and against Gullabdas Sablabhai, for the sum of Rs. 2,145-8, with interest from the date of the decree until full payment, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

That decree was partially executed in 1856.

On the 3rd May 1862 the original judgment creditor, Rajibhai, having died, his brother, Ambaram, for himself and as Mookhtiar for his nephews, Baldeo Balmakan, Vijbhakan Lalbhai, Gulabchund Lalbhai, and Ranchod Lalbhai, they all jointly representing Rajibhai, applied to the Moonsiff of Veramgam for the further execution of it against the legal representatives of the judgment debtor, who, on being served with a notice of such application, replied that the decree had been more than fully satisfied.

The Joint Moonsiff of Veramgaum, Azum Tamulji Hormuzji, rejected the application on the grounds that—

1st. The petitioner, Ambaram, could not be allowed to act under the Mookhtiarnamas produced by him, as they were each given for a particular purpose (*i. e.* to get the decree executed), and on a stamp of the value of eight annas, whereas, under section 17 clause 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a Mooktiarnama should be general and on a stamp of the value of Rs. 4.

2nd. The Mookhtiarnama given to the petitioner Ambaram by Goolabchund was not produced by him with the above application for the execution of the decree, but, as admitted by Ambaram himself, a long time after it was presented, he had therefore no authority to make the application at the time he did so.

3rd. It was ruled by the Judges of the late Sudder Court in Special Appeal No. 3,349, decided on 1st July 1854, and published at page 24 of volume 1st of Morris's reports for that year, that under the old regulation interest could be awarded in a decree only up to the date of the decree itself; the decree in question, therefore, which allowed interest to accrue until the full liquidation of the amount decreed for was illegal.

This decision of the Joint Moonsiff was on appeal confirmed by the District Judge of Ahmedabad, E. P. Down, Esq., upon the same grounds. Ambaram applied to the High Court to set aside this decision of the District Judge as being contrary to law.

Nanabhai Haridas for the applicant urged that the lower Courts were not justified in refusing to execute the decree in question; that the provisions of clause 1 section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code, as to general power of attorney, did not apply to the present case, the application for execution being made by the legal representatives of the original decree holder, and section 115 empowering one of them to appear for the others, if authorized in writing to do so, which Ambaram was; that as to the second objection, although Ambaram had no power of attorney from Goolabchund at the time he made the application, it was allowed to be filed shortly afterwards, and was on the record for about two years before the application was disposed of by the Moonsiff; and as to the third objection that the decree standing as it did, it was not competent to the Moonsiff or the Judge, whose duty it was to execute it, to pronounce upon the validity or otherwise of any portion of it.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan in support of the decision said:—

The decision of the District Judge on appeal in a matter like this is final. There is no special appeal allowed by law against it, and the applicant, not having made out a case for the court to exercise the powers of general supervision, under section V. Regulation II. of 1827, the application must be rejected.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas replied:—

The Moonsiff rejected the application on three grounds:—1st, that the power of attorney filed by Ambaram were special and not general; 2ndly, that Gulabchund's power of attorney was not presented with the application; and, 3rdly, that the award of interest in the decree after the date of the decree was illegal. As to the first of these grounds the Moonsiff was clearly wrong in holding that general powers of attorney were necessary to make this application. Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code applied to this case. The persons making the present application stand in the place of the original plaintiff. As to the second ground, it seems that the power of attorney signed by Gulabchund was not presented with the application. But it was filed long before the Moonsiff passed his decision upon the application. It was received *nunc pro tem*; and he was therefore equally wrong in rejecting the application upon that ground. Now, with regard to the last ground, his duty was to enforce the Court's decree, and not to determine whether it was illegal or not. The Judge has upheld the decision of the Moonsiff. We therefore set aside the orders of the Moonsiff and Judge, and order inquiry into the merits of the application.

SPORTING.

CRICKET MATCH.

A return match was played on Thursday last between the Prince of Wales and the 4th King's Own Clubs on the parade ground at Upper Colaba. The play commenced about 10 o'clock, the King's Own eleven going first to the bats. With one distinguished exception—that of Cox, who was the first in and the last bowled out, and made 51—the scores were poor; they amounted altogether to the round number of 100. The Prince of Wales players ran up only 65, so that it seemed likely they would be the losers this time. After an interval, spent at tiffin by the civilian players, the play was resumed. In the second innings the King's Own ran up 57, the highest individual score being 16; and the Prince of Wales succeeded, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Irvine, who made 45, in outstripping their opponents with still three wickets to fall. We append the details of the score list:—

H. M.'s 4th King's Own Club.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cox	b. J. Maynard	51	b. J. Maynard	6
Richards	b. do.	0	c. do.	16
Reeves	c. Higgins	5	b. Cunningham	1
Smith	b. J. Maynard	7	run out	5
Rodwell	l. b. w.	4	c. Irvine	7
Henian	b. Cunningham	0	c. J. Maynard	10
Turnage	c. Higgins	0	b. do.	0
Ryan	b. Cunningham	3	c. do.	0
Forrest	b. do.	2	b. Cunningham	7
Hawkins	run out	12	b. do.	0
Mahony	not out	2	b. do.	2
		86		51
	Byes	14	Byes	3
		100		57

Prince of Wales' Club

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Williams	b. Smith	0	c. Smith	15
Farrel	c. Henian	0	run out	1
J. Maynard	b. Reeves	2	b. Smith	2
T. Maynard	b. do.	12	b. Reeves	12
Higgins	b. do.	0	c. Cox	8
Gorman		19	run out	0
Irvine	run out	0	not out	45
Cunningham	b. Reeves	19	do.	3
Walton	b. do.	4		
Stevens	c. Richards	6	c. Turnage	5
Millard	not out	0		
		62		91
	Byes	3	Byes	7
		65		98

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROBBERY AND DESTRUCTION OF LETTERS AT THE DHOOLIA POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Apropos to the issue of the 8th instant in the *Times of India*, regarding the destruction and discovery of a number of letters in the Post Office at Dhoolia, permit me, as an eyewitness, to contradict the assertion there made of the Khandeish Police having taken any part whatever in the matter. The discovery was purely accidental, though not at all surprising. Mr. Gardiner, the Inspecting Post Master, had occasion to call at the Post Office at the unusual hour of 8 P. M., when through a window he observed two native officials engaged with a heap of letters, which led him to suspect something wrong within. He suddenly rushed into the building and apprehended them at the scene of letter destruction,—silence-smitten and awe-struck. The Foujdar was only brought in twelve hours after to take charge of the offenders, and this is the only part the police took in the matter. The accused were placed before Mr. Kyte, the Deputy Magistrate, who sentenced the actual culprit to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, but His Worship's conviction was quashed for want of jurisdiction. The case was eventually disposed of at the January assizes of the District Court, and the offender convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour by Judge Coghlan. By the bye, allusion is made to the loss of a 100 Rupee Bank Note; we would wish to know whether anything has been ascertained regarding it, though the police were for several weeks on the *qui vive*. It is a well known fact that as regards tracing Post Office crime Mr. Gardiner's experience proves him to be as good a detective as the best Khandeish policeman going.

Malligaum, 14th January. VERITAS.

CHINA.

(*From the Overland Trade Report, December* 31.)

In order to complete the files of this publication, this issue is dated 31st December. This steamer is posted for the 1st January at 2 p. m.

The "Jeddo" arrived on the 23rd instant with the London mails of the 10th November (43 days). The public telegram only reached to the 17th idem. The "Arratoon Apcar," which left Calcutta on 27th November, arrived the same day, but brought no later telegraphic advices. There are telegrams from Calcutta via Galle to the 4th instant, but they bear no intelligence from Europe.

The "Nepaul" (P. & O. extra steamer) arrived on the 29th with dates from Bombay to the 5th inst. and from Galle to the 11th idem, but still she brings no later telegram than those above mentioned.

The "Far East," from Calcutta for this, left Singapore on the 16th inst., but has not yet arrived.

The "Tigre" with the French mails was to have been despatched on the 26th instant, but was detained until the 29th owing to the Coast mail being late. The Messageries Imperiales have two steamers running between this and Japan via Shanghai, and yet they cannot keep time. Instead of sending each boat the through voyage, the line is split at Shanghai, so that unless the Europe mail by the French steamers arrives very early, it is impossible for the Coast boat to return in time.

The last issue of this report was published on the 15th of December, and left Hongkong in the "Singapore" with the mails of that date. In that number was recorded the restoration to power of Prince Kung, who was fully reinstated in the favour of the Empress's regent, by a decree published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 11th of November. The latest news of the Nienfei had been of an alarming character, as they were reported to have gained an advantage over Tseng-kwo-fan, then in retreat towards the Yellow river. The Nienfei were described as collecting in large numbers in the provinces of Shantung and Honam, where trade was paralysed in consequence. Li Footai, the governor-general of the two Kiang, had received a rebuff from the capital, and it had been decreed that no report should be received from him, unless presented by him in conjunction with Tseng-kwo-fan. The French minister in the North had taken up the claims of the Roman Catholic missionaries, to ground formerly belonging to missions, in cities taken from the rebels. From the *North China Herald* was extracted a painful story, to the effect that at the town of Yo-yangchou, in the province of Szechuen, a mob had attacked the chapels and schools of the Catholic mission and had burnt them down after maltreating the people inside. The foreign missionary in charge was killed, and his body flung into a river.

Important events in Japan were also recorded. Sir Harry Parkes had obtained the Mikado's ratification of the treaties concluded between the foreign powers and the Tycoon. The official notification of this success also stated that negotiations for the revision of the tariff on a basis agreed upon, would be at once proceeded with at Yeddo, and that the opening of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka, at the time mentioned in the London convention of 1862, or earlier if possible, was guareanted.

It was stated that Sir Rutherford Alcock was on friendly terms with Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, that he, Sir Rutherford, would only remain in China a year, and that Sir Harry Parkes was talked of as his probable successor. Mr. Hart was described as possessing the confidence of the Chinese, as was proved by the fact that concessions unasked for continued to be made. The rumour to the effect that the Chinese Maritime Customs were to be relieved of the foreign element had been generally discredited.

Exchange had been fully maintained; the Opium market had been very much excited, but the Cotton market had fallen.

The fortnight which has since elapsed has been rather barren of political events. There is not a word of news obtainable from Peking, where Sir R. Alcock must have arrived at the early part of this month. The nature of His Excellency's reception by the Court of Peking may in some degree indicate forthcoming events, and therefore the advices communicating his arrival are looked forward to with some degree of curiosity.

It seems to be pretty well understood that anti-foreign Councils are the order of the day at Peking. There is no doubt either that Prince Kung was degraded because of his supposed pro-foreign aspirations, or that his re-elevation to power is to be ascribed to the discovery that this supposition was a grave error. Since the late evacuation of the Taku forts, much labour and outlay have been expended in strengthening the fortifications,—in fact, it is said, that when the plan adopted shall be carried out, these forts will be impregnable except to iron-clads. The proceeding is significant when taken in connexion with the anti-foreign policy known to be cherished, but at the same time there can be no reasonable objection urged against the Chinese government fortifying their capital. On the contrary, the Mandarins will surely find that whilst they will be required to fulfil their proper duties and to perform their responsibilities, every measure adopted to strengthen their hands and elevate their prestige will be heartily supported.

The whereabouts of Tseng-kwo-fan is still a mystery, and the precise position of affairs as between the main body of the Imperial army under his command and that of the Nienfei is not known with any degree of precision. Rumour still has it that the Imperial troops have suffered a defeat, and are retreating on the Yellow River, and although these reports are not authenticated still they are generally credited.

These Nienfei insurgents are also appearing in force far to the westward of the scene of Tseng-kwo-fan's operations. It appears that the Peking Cabinet ordered the governor general of the Two Kiang, (ex-Footai Li) to dismiss all the foreign drill instructors and mercenaries in military employ. Of these there are still a number at various posts, the whole being British subjects with the exception of a few Frenchmen. Li hesitated to carry out the order, and wrote to Peking for fresh instructions, representing that the services of these mercenaries at the present juncture were much required, and soliciting a postponement of the order, which was granted. It is probable that this circumstance was the origin of the rumour which prevailed to the effect that the services of all foreigners in Custom House employ should be dispensed with at the end of the year.

A report prevailed on the departure of the last mail that a body of insurgents had invaded the Province of Kiangsu. The truth turned out to be that a movement to subvert the government had taken place at a third class town, called Chinsan, not far from Shanghai. It appears to have been a most singular affair—it was in fact a revolution on a small scale, and it must have had some expected ramifications, which have not yet come to light. The leaders were men of repute and education—they succeeded in obtaining possession of the town, and in keeping possession for some little time. They established the most perfect order, avoiding all those excesses which usually accompany such operations in China as elsewhere. The movement was easily put down by the Mandarin troops, when summary vengeance was of course taken on all parties implicated.

An Imperial victory over the Taipings, attended with the death of the insurgent leader, is reported to have taken place in Fuhkien. The previous impression was that the Taipings had been driven out of the Fuhkien province, and the accounts of the present victory do not therefore sound very well.

It would appear that some official degradations have taken place in the Province of Szechuen, and it is pretty well understood that the Chinese government have accorded the French Minister ample satisfaction for the late outrages committed on Roman Catholic missionaries in that province.

An outrage committed near Hankow, by villagers on two Frenchmen, was redressed in the most energetic and praiseworthy manner by the French Consul of that port, the culpable parties being brought to justice summarily.

The right of the Municipality of the foreign settlement at Shanghai to levy rates has been acknowledged and ratified by the authorities of all the treaty powers, except those of Prussia, who have repudiated it. It certainly does appear to be carrying the principles of free trade a little too far, to admit Western nations indiscriminately to all the rights and privileges of treaties which involved the allies in expensive wars, to allow such nations to pursue commercial pursuits to the great detriment of the interests and under the active protection of the very powers which earned and won the treaties,—and then to permit them to live in a foreign settlement, set apart by those treaties, exempt from municipal rates and at the expense, as far as those rates go, of their neighbours.

The Prussian government has assuredly designs of some kind on Formosa. Some few years ago they had a store ship called the *Elbe* in these seas carrying a pennant. The commander of this vessel managed to embroil himself with the authorities of Singapore, and also with those of Hongkong. He afterwards visited Formosa, and embroiled himself there. Some of his crew whilst on shore on liberty were maltreated. This is said to be the pretext for a demand for satisfaction on the Chinese government, which demand, rumour has it, is to be accompanied by a requirement that the Mandarins shall be responsible for the good behaviour to Prussian subjects of the inhabitants of Formosa, which, seeing that the island is principally inhabited by vicious untameable savages, is an impracticable arrangement.

The new Supreme Court at Shanghai continues to work in a very satisfactory manner. The arrangement about a mixed Court, comprised of native and foreign officials, also promises well. The foreign municipality claim magisterial functions, and a singular question has arisen regarding the punishment of Chinese who commit misdemeanors within the precincts of the foreign settlement. The Mandarins are so excessively venal and cruel, that there is an objection to handing these misdemeanants over to them, because for a little money immunity can be purchased, failing which cruelty is practised. The Municipality therefore resolved to take the jurisdiction of such cases into their own hands, and have adopted the chain gang as a mode of punishment. The Chinese authorities appear to object strongly to this, under feelings of national pride, but the Municipality backed by the Treaty Consuls, are determined to carry it through. The circumstance is alluded to merely to illustrate the difficulty of dealing with the Chinese in such matters.

The Hongkong Mint is expected to be in operation in about three months. The local authorities of this colony, about two years ago, established a small coin currency, which has met with such singular success, that the supplies (from London) which were deemed liberal, have failed to supply the demand. There is very little doubt that the dollar to be coined here will supersede all others now in circulation in China, and, if so, a large proportion of the silver which now finds its way to London and New York will be sent here direct so soon as the line of the steamers between San Francisco and this port shall be established. The only fear is that the local authorities may mismanage the affair. They are clearly nervous on the point, and have already taken a very questionable step. Uninfluenced by the experience which they might have derived from the success of the small coin currency, and apparently oblivious to the desirability of feeding the market gradually, they have announced that for the first two months after the opening of the Mint, silver will be coined free of seignorage. The banks are clearly alarmed lest the new currency should supersede the old, for they have already decreased the circulation of their notes about one half. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce is also alive to the contingency, and at a meeting on the subject it was suggested that the device should be a permanent one, and not the head of the reigning sovereign—an excellent suggestion, which however came too late to be available. The local government would probably have confined the operations to issuing a sufficient amount to meet the pay of H. M. forces and local requirements—but unfortunately the Home Government are dictating such harsh terms as to render acquiescence almost ruinous to the colony.

The markets for Exports are in a brisk state, and are fast being swept at continually advancing rates. The import markets are however dull, except for the single article Opium, especially as regards manufactures. The Japanese continue to buy steamers, and have reduced the number on this coast considerably—but still there are more than present requirements make remunerative. The quantity of unemployed shipping is decreasing materially, yet still no remunerative employment offers itself.

From Japan there is no news whatever. The two Yokohama newspapers differ in opinion as to the last convention. The Journal to which the information was first furnished is of course very felicitous, whilst the other naturally condemns the whole proceeding as a "gigantic swindle." It matters little whether the Mikado really ratified the Treaties or not—the British government will doubtless hold him responsible for the fraud if he should repudiate them, which amounts to about the same thing. Matters are proceeding very satisfactorily and wear the appearance of inspiring confidence.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Jan.* 1.)

By the last mail we were able to convey the important news respecting the changes of foreign relations in Japan, and to express a hope that after the removal of the previous anomalous state of affairs, things might go on smoother than hitherto. There are, however, still elements in Japan that give sufficient ground of fear of local disturbances. The powerful princes are steadily filling their arsenals, increasing their navy and improving in military tactics; and if at any time a disturbance should arise at different points of the straggling islands, it would not be difficult for some of the princes to assert their independence and cause the dismemberment of the Empire.

The Japanese have hitherto been working very hard to master the Chinese language, and to suck the nectar out of the Chinese classics. The Dutch language, which has served as some palatable seasoning to the dry and almost indigestible Chinese, is still cultivated to a certain extent, but is also felt to be rather difficult of acquisition. It is therefore pleasing to learn that many of the Japanese authorities are seriously thinking of cultivating the English language to a much greater extent than any foreign tongue hitherto learnt. We sincerely hope they will carry out their object, as they have every chance of success.

The English language is eminently adapted for the nations of eastern Asia, and the Japanese will soon learn the immense benefit they will derive from an intimate acquaintance with that tongue, because the English and American merchants are likely to be for some time to come the dominant party in the land of the Rising Sun.

The differences with the rebellious Nagato are not yet settled, but are likely to be so soon.

The ratification of the treaty by the Mikado is still doubted in some quarters, and particularly by the *Japan Times*. We do not believe that the whole transaction was a mere farce; and when the history of Japan will be better known than at present, it will be found that the Mikado was much more of an Emperor than has been supposed by foreigners.

It was in general supposed that the Emperor of China was as little acquainted with the real state of affairs in his dominions as is said of the Mikado. But when the treaty was found in his Summer Palace and with remarks by H. M.'s own hand, people wondered that a document of that kind should have found its way to the "Son of Heaven."

We have no hesitation in asserting, that the memorial of Satsuma bears all the marks of a genuine document. We refer in this instance to a statement made by a gentleman competent to give an opinion in matters of eastern politics, on the occasion of the exchange of the Ratifications of the American Treaty with Japan, when even poor shopkeepers called a few gentlemen not "Barbarians" but "Dutch Dogs," who were anxious to go on board the barbarian ship, &c.

The future will show whether the consent to open Osaka be true or not. We have no doubt of its being sanctioned by His Holiness the Mikado.

POONA.

Tookarambin Mahadoo Josee, who attempted to murder his nephew, named Marwuttee, for the sake of his ornaments near Gunnesh Khindee in the month of October last, the particulars of which were published in the *Poona Observer*, was found guilty of this crime and sentenced on Wednesday last by James Gibbs, Esquire, our Session Judge, to transportation for his natural life. Gunnesh Khindee appears to have been selected for committing murders, as it must be in the recollection of our readers that the murder of a Geesaree boy by his uncle for the sake of ornaments, and who was found guilty and hanged, took place at this spot.—*Observer, January* 20.

BENGAL.

The steamer *Mooltan*, which reached Calcutta yesterday, brought down a detachment of 70 European soldiers of the 18th Regiment from Madras.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 15.

The Ship "Childwickbury."—This vessel, which went aground near Mud Point about four days ago, floated yesterday morning with the flood tide.—*Id.*

The Secretary of State has lately sent to India six rifled Mountain Train Howitzers, expressly designed by Sir William Armstrong for Indian warfare. Their ordnance designation is "7 pounder rifled guns." Four mules suffice for the conveyance of each gun with its carriage, ammunition and small stores.—*Id.*

The Wing of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment will move from the Maidan into Fort William this morning. The Wing of the 91st Highlanders will also move into the Fort to-morrow.—*Englishman, Jan.* 15.

We are informed that Captain Boyd, of the *Industry*, one of the Bengal River Steam Company's vessels, has discovered a new route to Dacca *via* Morrellgunge, which proves to be shorter than the old one *via* Khulmah.—*Id.*

We learn that the fever prevailing in Jessore has assumed an epidemic form, and that, in consequence, the Government has engaged the services of medical men to afford aid to the people of the infected district, and distribute fever medicines among them. The Commissioner of the division has also been directed to propose measures for improving the sanitary condition of the Jessore district.—*Id.*

After all the Currency Department is to be removed from the Mint to the old Treasury premises, and Major Hyde has proposed to Government that a European Assistant on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem be appointed to superintend the Department. It is not certain as yet whether the Government will sanction the proposal.—*Hurkaru, January* 14.

With a view to improve the efficiency of the Mofussil Police Force, the numerical strength of which is said to be exceedingly limited, and has been, for some time past, the subject of general complaint, the Government of India, we hear, has sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 25,000 per annum for the purpose, as recommended by the Government of Bengal.—*Id.*

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has appointed Herr Gammie, of the Kew Gardens in England, to the Superintendency of the cultivation of Chinchona under the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, in subordination to Dr. Anderson, and in succession to Mr. Gustave Mann, transferred to the Forest Department in British Sikkim. Sir Charles Wood has intimated to the Viceroy that Herr Gammie's outfit and passage money is to be borne by the Indian Government.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We learn that the 18th Hussars arrived at Secunderabad on new year's day. The King's Dragoon Guards were to leave for Bangalore *en route* for England on the 4th, so that by this time the regiment is well on its way.—*Bangalore Herald, Jan.* 17.

We are given to understand that Sir Gaspard le Marchant has at any rate postponed for the present his expressed intention of making Bangalore the head quarters of the Madras army. He has, we believe, taken Woodcot House on the Hills for a term of eight months.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Jaildars of the Lahore District, we observe, have presented to Mr. L. S. Saunders, Assistant Commissioner, a casket and piece of plate of Sealkote manufacture.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

In our last issue we announced the early departure to England of Dr. Bruce, the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals. His successor, we now learn on excellent authority, will be Dr. Green, Inspector General of Hospitals. Dr. Bruce has obtained 20 months' leave on medical certificate, but it is not probable that he will return to India, as before the expiration of his leave he will have completed his service for the highest obtainable pension.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 15.

BHOOTAN.

The following is an extract from a letter from a Bhootan correspondent, under date the 6th instant:—

"I am not a little surprised to find that one of your contemporaries in a recent issue stated that the Bhooteahs had delivered up the two guns that were left at Dewangiree. Nothing has been heard about the two guns as yet; there is, in my opinion, every probability that the two guns will not be returned to us without some bloodshed. The Bhooteahs at the time of the conclusion of the treaty gave, as you know, a separate agreement that the guns should be in our hands before the 10th January. To-day is the 6th, and yet nothing has been heard about them. The British authorities will yet be compelled to occupy Tongsoo, even if they overlook matters at Ponakha.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 15.

Independent sources of information confirm the statement of our Buxa Dooar correspondent, that the guns have not been restored; and it is further stated that the British authorities are ready to march against the Tongso Penlow.—*Englishman, Jan.* 15.

From the following, dated Buxa Dooar, January the 9th, it will be seen that the report of the much-desired British guns having been given up by the Bhootanese was premature: and it would appear that, in this matter, Tongso Penlow is master of the situation:—

"I see that, in Calcutta, the guns taken from us by the Bhooteas on the occasion of the Dewangiri disaster, have been restored, which is more than they have been here. It was stated, a short time ago, that they had arrived at the village of Kati-zo-neem; but this I would contradict emphatically, as I have been all through the beautiful and populous hamlet of Kati-zo-neem, and I can aver that there was not a sight of the guns there, nor have I heard of their having been seen elsewhere; so, in this matter, our disgrace remains unredressed. We have received in camp the pamphlet entitled "The Truth about Bhootan," and the truth it is, with the exception of a few minor errors, not of much importance in considering the whole disgraceful business from beginning to end. Tazagong was quietly evacuated on the 2nd February, without the loss of a man; the evacuation having been rendered necessary by the Bhooteas, in thousands, occupying the hill higher up, and cutting off the water supply. Buxa itself was never evacuated.

"The Generals and all the Staff have taken flight from Tubzee, and come down to Buxa; and the troops come down in a day or two—so ending this disgraceful business. The Bhooteas, in thousands, have been rushing down into the Dooars, purchasing tobacco, *paun*, cloths, &c., for the last two months, and passing back heavily laden,—thus showing plainly the pinch we had upon them by our occupation of the Dooars, and the probable unpopularity of the quarrel with the people at large. It appears strange that this should have been allowed before matters were satisfactorily arranged; but it is of a piece with the rest of our exploits here. As I write, a telegram has arrived from the Civil officers in the Eastern Dooars to the pleasing effect that the Gooroo Lama had just returned to Dewangiri from his mission to the Tongso Penlow, in which he had utterly failed in his object, the Tongso having positively refused to give up the British guns, and declined to have any dealings with us. A sort of bitter satisfaction is universally felt here that these fresh complications have arisen, to put the Government into another dilemma. I see that the papers speak still of the chance of a force going into Bhootan; but it cannot be done this season, either from Buxa or Dewangiri. The miserable Commissariat has broken down, and, even if there were supplies, what could be done, in the way of carriage, with a few hundred sore-backed mules and glandered *tattoos*? No; the whole thing has been muddled from beginning to end, and now we may slink off as best we can, foiled, humbugged, and disgraced. The weather here is as wretched as the state of affairs—rainy, cold, and raw; and our grass huts are surrounded with mud and slush. Altogether, the situation is such as to make the prospect of getting away most agreeable; and I would wish that we could for-ever forget all that has occurred hereabouts within the last two years; but this is, unfortunately, impossible."—*Id.*

MADRAS HIGH COURT—Crown Side.

Adjourned Criminal Sessions.

Monday, 15th January 1866.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

TRIAL FOR MURDER OF CAPT. GOLOURTE, OF THE SHIP "HARRIET."

This case adjourned from the last regular Criminal Sessions, to enable the Crown Prosecutor to produce a copy of the ship's register from Singapore to show that she was a British vessel, came on far trial yesterday before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and a special jury composed of the following gentlemen:—

Thomas Clarke, Esq., *Foreman.*—H. E. Church, F. M. Cartwright, W. H. Craig, B. Nellumully Naidoo, J. Bradshaw, W. Birks, W. H. Bartlett, C. G. Walker, R. C. Walker, G. Narasimooloo Chetty, and S. R. Turnbull, Esquires.

Two native gentlemen summoned to serve on the special jury, did not answer to their names, and were ordered to be fined.

Mr. A. M. Cameron was sworn in as Special Malay Interpreter.

The Advocate General assisted by the Crown Prosecutor conducted the prosecution—the prisoner was undefended.

On being arraigned the prisoner, Siddin, who looked a much more civilized and rational being than he did in September last, when called upon to plead, replied that there was both "guilt, and no guilt" in the case. The Chief Justice ordered a plea of Not Guilty to be recorded.

The evidence was as nearly as possible the same as that taken at the Police Office, and which we have already published in *extenso*; and completely brought home to the prisoner the first count of the indictment—Wilful Murder. The prisoner in his defence stated that the Captain had entered his apartment in great heat and passion, and had assaulted him, when what he did afterwards he does not recollect, as he was blinded with rage.

His Lordship summed up the evidence to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty without any hesitation, and sentence of death was then solemnly pronounced upon the prisoner, His Lordship adding that he could not hold out to him the slightest hope of mercy.

The trial commenced precisely at ten A. M., and terminated at a quarter past one—or three and a quarter hours in all.—*Athenæum and Daily News, January* 15.

PESHAWUR.

We have been much struck of late by the constant mention made of the unsatisfactory state of Peshawur,—we mean the cantonment, not the town,—in our own letters and in those of our contemporaries. We are told—and we cannot doubt the truth of the reports—that life and property are unsafe there. We have only too many corroborative facts to refer to. The murders of Mr. Lowenthal, of Major Adams and others, force themselves significantly on our memory as we read our correspondents' letters; and the very common occurrence of robberies such as take place in no other cantonment (as far as our information goes)—we mean of horses, cattle, arms and ammunition—is a fact which should engage the attention of Government. It is surprising in itself, and it evidences a state of affairs discreditable alike to our civil and military capacity. We believe that the perpetrators of these misdeeds are known, not as individuals indeed, but as members of certain clans and tribes who inhabit the neighbouring hills, and this of course renders it only more marvellous that we are unable to put a stop to the thefts and bring the malefactors to justice. The very simplicity of the case embarrasses our judgment in the endeavour to trace the causes of our failure, for not only have we the clue to the thieves as above stated, but have also a stronger military force in Peshawur than in any other station, and that force is more actively employed in the way of patrols, guards and other duties tending to ensure security, than has ever been found necessary as a protection against robbers in any other part of India. It is true that such occurrences, as are now common at Peshawur, were not unusual at other places during the earlier years of our rule on this frontier. There, however, they have ceased, while here they are still rife. To what then are we to attribute the constant recurrence of those audacious acts? Is it in the weakness of our Civil Government, or in the unskilful appliance of our military power, or in a combination of both, that we are to find a solution of this difficult question. In general, where a decision must be given as to which of two powers or causes is responsible for an error, we feel averse to the expression—"There are faults on both sides." It is a feeble effort to evade a difficult or delicate position. It evidences a weak and vacillating mind, yet notwithstanding our principles we are forced in this matter to such an opinion. There *are* faults on both sides, that is, on the part of both the civil and military authorities. In so saying, however, let us declare that we refer to the highest and not the executive officials. It would be a graceless act on our part to pass censure on a Deputy Commissioner who showed such determination, decision and spirit as did Mr. Macnabb on the occasion of Mr. Ommaney's murder; it would be equally unjust to visit on local military officers the sins of their superiors.

The general security of a country must be entrusted either to the civil or military power, to police or soldiery, and it is only in exceptional cases that the latter undertake the duty. We have seen that, although the misdeeds referred to occur in a military cantonment, yet they are perpetrated by men who reside elsewhere, and who have to cross some miles of country, not under military law, before they can secure their booty. If under these circumstances the police are found inadequate to the protection of property, it becomes the duty of the civil administration to establish military law in such parts of the district as more effectual surveillance, supposing that is that no other means offer of attaining their object. We reply to the question, whether that object could have been otherwise compassed, in the affirmative. The malefactors, as we have said, are known to belong to certain tribes, and the chiefs of those tribes are also known and received by us. By obtaining possession of the persons of the Khans or their relatives, as hostages for the good behaviour of their people, we might have effected what we cannot by our police, and we feel assured that the opportunity has not been wanting for making such an arrangement.

We have said that only in exceptional cases should the usual civil administration be displaced. We consider the present an exceptional case, and advocate unusual measures accordingly. We have had occasion lately to remark on the anomalous position which our Government holds towards the very tribes (among others) who are so troublesome at Peshawur, and this alone takes the matter out of the common course. The thieves are not ordinary thieves; we are not dealing with individuals or even gangs; we have to do with a whole tribe or tribes, and we hold that not only would it have been no disgrace to the civil power to state its inability to ensure due security to property by the ordinary means, and therefore to demand the application of extraordinary measures, but that it was the duty of the Commissioner to bring the attention of Government to bear on the peculiar state of affairs. The blame which we award to the military authorities must be borne by the Commander-in-Chief. In his position as head of the army, the constant loss of Government property should have been seriously considered by him, and as a Member of Council he had the opportunity of discussing the subject and suggesting a remedy. Considering the strength of the Peshawur garrison, we cannot but think that a misapplication of the troops is in a great degree the cause of our failure. Let us see what the disposition of the troops is. We have a large central force of some thousands of soldiers, and a line of border forts intended to secure us from inroads. Without disparaging the value of the latter for their proper uses, it is evident that they are insufficient to deter the daring Momund and Khyburree robbers from visiting our cantonments; they are at too great a distance from the centre and each other to have that effect. They have garrisons composed partly, we believe, of Cavalry, but Cavalry is misplaced in forts: their usefulness is lowered by keeping them inside walls and gates. In Peshawur itself we have a strong Brigade of Cavalry—three Regiments—who patrol the whole cantonment during the night, yet the thefts still take place. It is annoying but true that these precautions are insufficient. What then must we do? Columbus taught an admiring company to set an egg on end by very simple means; our solution of the present difficulty is scarcely less simple. The Cavalry now *in* Peshawur should be taken out. It should not be placed in lines or forts, but in camp; it should occupy every road and every pass by which a horse or camel or a bullock can reach the hills, at a distance of two or three miles from the cantonment; it should be held responsible that no one should pass without challenge; there should be no chance of escape to a thief with live cattle. In the present position of our troops, a thief having cleared the cantonment limits and evaded one sentry is safe, but had he afterwards, whatever road he might follow, to pass through a line or lines of Cavalry picquets, the case would be different. The chances of detection would be as much against him as they are now in his favour. Indeed, we are of opinion that with good dispositions the abstraction of horses, &c., from Peshawur would be impossible, and the escape of all thieves most difficult. When once the robbers become aware of the dangers which would then beset their calling, the extraordinary measures would be unnecessary, and remain so for years, and besides are of so simple a nature as to render an immediate return to them available; two or three months of the rigorous blockade which we have suggested would ensure us many years' freedom from peculation. We are not without proof. Life and property were once as insecure in Kohat and other Frontier stations as they are now in Peshawur, but energetic action gave security. Murders and thefts are not more common there in these days than in any cantonment in Hindustan. One cause of this has been that both civil and military powers were vested in one person: Coke and Nicholson were Deputy Commissioners as well as Military Commandants, and Deputy Commissioners too with fuller authority and greater independence than is now the case. Their fame and their prestige still hold a shield over Frontier stations.

We sincerely trust that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will not terminate his present tour without an effort to give greater safety to Peshawur, and make it less discreditable to our rule. In common with all Colonial matters, it is not only of local but of imperial interests, and far more important than one might suppose. The internal economy of one cantonment in so large a dependency may seem trivial, but it ceases to be so, if our conduct of affairs there be the index of our whole Frontier policy, and such, we fear, it is. It is perhaps but the weathercock which shows the bearings of our diplomatic atmosphere, but as such is of great moment. It would be well for us if both our Home and Indian Governments would call to mind how the downfall of Rome was preceded by the mis-government and collapse of our colonies, and even attributed to that cause, that the strongest symptom in the present day of the possible decay of England is discernible in the weakness of her foreign policy at home, and mismanagement of her colonies abroad. For our own part, we are deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, and shall neither fail to raise a warning voice when opportunities arise, nor hesitate to urge on our friends the overwhelming interests involved in it. Though our power is limited, yet the endeavour shall be made, and we will hope to engender in some hearts the feeling that resistance to administrative weakness is a great duty which every Englishman owes to his country.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 15.

NATIVE IDEAS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(*From the Madras Times, Jan.* 15.)

The following report of the proceedings at a public meeting lately held at Chodaveram, a village in the Vizagapatam District, has been forwarded to us by the Secretary, at the direction of the "members of the meeting," for insertion in our columns. We present the report in all its native interest:—

Concerning the Prince of Wales, his laudable qualities, and of the happiness enjoyed by the natives of India under British rule.

Notice.

Thursday, November 9th, being the Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birthday, and it being our profound duty to give on this day a brief account of his laudable qualities and of the happiness enjoyed by the people under the British rule, a public meeting was held in the hall of the Government institution from 4 to 8 P. M., and K. Jaggannadhodoss Puntulu, Acting District Moonsiff of Viravilli, took the chair, and the meeting was very well attended. Upwards of a thousand people were present on this occasion, of whom the following are settled to be the members of the meeting:—

1. M. Timmayya Puntu Gar.—1st class Sub-Magistrate of Viravilli.
2. J. H. Tomlinson, Esq.,—Superintendent of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s Indigo Factories in the Chodaveram Circle.
3. D. Venkatapatiraju Garu,—Ameen of the Chodavasam Taluq in the Vijiyanogram Zemindary.
4. Ramapella Ramaswami Patrudu Garu,—G. Division Police Inspector.
5. Bulusu Meutyunjaya Chayani Sastre Garu,—Pundit.
6. Darvasula Sundarrama Sastre Garu,—Pundit.
7. Devarakonda Ramaswami Sastre Garu,—Pundit.
8. Vena Guraya Charulu Garu,—Player on the Guitar.
9. Durvasula Suryanarana Somayajulu Garu,—Player on the Violin.

1. From the time of the opening of the meeting till 5 o'clock the above noted Pundits conversed on sciences. From 5 to 6, the musicians played on the guitar and violin; between 6 and 7 there was dancing; afterwards the President delivered a lecture. A special report on the institution and a lecture prepared by the Head Master were also read. Other Pundits, songsters, and officials of certain offices, who attended the meeting, were also desirous of saying something, but time would not permit it.

2. The meeting spoke highly of the good honour of the President in proposing to hold this meeting, the first of the sort ever witnessed in this village. Mr. J. H. Tomlinson then rose up and thanked the meeting for their kind invitation, and said that he was well pleased to see the

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orderly way in which everything was carried on.

3. The President addressed the following :—"This village, inhabited by about 6,000 people, would be in a better and healthier state were a municipal association established. I would devote a day in the week for the purpose. M. Timmayya Puntulu Garu, D. Venkatapatiraju Garu would be able to superintend the management. The meeting gladly consented to his proposal.

The President's speech was loudly applauded by the audience. Afterwards, according to the native custom, betel leaves &c. were distributed. The meeting then broke up with the display of the valuable fire works.

The following is the lecture delivered by K. Jaggannadhadass, Acting District Moonsiff of Veravilli.

Thursday, November 9th, being the anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birthday, and it being our profound duty illustrative of gratitude to give a succinct account of his laudable qualities and of the happiness enjoyed by the people under the British rule.

Do not, if you please, find fault with my lecture with its defects, if any.

His Royal Highness may have arrived now at an age of 25 years. Endowed as he was with superior literary attainments, he visited many countries, gained a thorough knowledge of every thing deserving notice; and in February 1864 presided when British Parliament was convened. Last year we were happy to learn that he was blessed with a son; it is highly desirable that blessed with a long life, he may rule over us, bearing the burden of British empire under the patronage of the Supreme Being.

The former rule presents a wide contrast with the present one when felicity and happiness of the people are concerned, whatever may be height of weight we had in the government of our sovereigns, Delipa and other Maharajahs of antiquity. During the reign of Mahomedan and Hindu dynasties, followed by the British government, life and property were never safe as recorded in Indian History. We cannot imagine that people, in general, felt the same happiness in what they do now under the British sway. During the government of Akbar and other famous sovereigns people were pillaged of their property; when the reins of government were held by some of the Mahomedan rulers, they were tortured before they were convicted of any specific crimes. One of any vote, whatever, was tolerated to raise up. They were afraid to clothe themselves in white and whitewash their houses. Executioners were as submissive to the ruling power as the peasantry. Even those that were considered high in the favour of the rulling power, were under constant dread of falling victims to his displeasure. The ministerial servants were also not backward in committing atrocities.

The following is an instance of the inhuman act of the Mahomedan ruler. During the reign of Shah Jehan, the ruler of Ahmedabad gave a treat to the Dutch and English residing in the town, and on this occasion dancing girls, who were ordered to be present to afford pleasure to the party invited, not acting up to the order at once, they were sent for and ordered to be beheaded, notwithstanding their excuses to the contrary. The parties invited were shivering with terror when they melancholy witnessed the event, but the ruler in question was not in the least moved with compassion, but told them merrily that there was nothing for them to fear.

Under the British rule, there is nothing whatever to fear, for inasmuch that a tiger and a bull may, without detriment, quench their thirst in the same pond. People need not arm themselves for their personal safety. Whatever may be the height of power an officer is invested with, he dare not get the lowest of the land to be trampled under the foot of an elephant or have his belly torn off with a sharp knife. Without a formal decision a murderer, though he be one of the highest or lowest class, cannot be sentenced to be hung. Even the king cannot without just cause order one to be put to death. In short the felicity and happiness, now enjoyed in India, were never heard of before. Had there been one blessed with a long life and aware of the Government in former times, he would give an account of the vast difference existing between the former and present Government of the rulers of the country. At present, every man can live an independent life so long as he is subject to the ruling power. Mutiny was never heard of in India, subsequent to that which broke out in the North West Provinces in 1857. We are eyewitnesses to many stupendous and wonderful contrivances originated by the English Government which were never heard of and which are beyond the reach of our sense. We now see things miraculously performed by the English. We must believe that the Supreme Being has condescended to exhibit through the medium of the English works achieved with ariel and mental velocity. In Asia railroads have been extended to the extent of about 6,000 miles, at an expense of about 12,000 Rs. a mile, thus reducing as much as possible the bodily labour and expense undergone by travellers. It is impossible to describe the universal benefit derived by the introduction of the telegraph, whose velocity can be compared with mental speed. News can be conveyed from any distance whatever at any expense of one or two annas a word.

The munificent Government expends lacs of rupees in establishing throughout India schools where arts and sciences, which could not be attained without the labour of several years, are skilfully and easily taught. We glean from papers that a lac and 30 thousand pupils are being taught in the Government school at an expense of about 25 lacs of Rupees per annum, and that a lac of pupils are also taught by Missionaries by the grant-in-aid afforded by Government to the amount of a lac and 25 thousand Rupees.

Post Offices have been established in every direction to suit the conveniences of the poor by transmitting their letters to any distance whatever at an expense of only half an anna. Press Offices have been established and works of importance can be easily obtained which in former times could not be obtained at an expense of even 100 Rupees. The English have also employed means of travelling by the sea, thereby promoting commercial intercourse and enabling persons desirous of resorting to the remotest parts of the world to satisfy their curiosities.

In addition to the attainment of the advantages in question, articles of curiosity which in former times were confined to one spot are now, by the employment of vessels, conveyed from place to place, inasmuch to observe that they are indigenous to every country. While, on the other hand, the establishment of public roads at an enormous expense, affords great facility to travellers and conveyances.

The establishment of lunatic asylums and civil dispensaries at a great expense rendering easy access to the poor and needy contribute materially to the happiness of the people. Vaccination and similar medical treatment check the growth of diseases. Sanitary measures by the appointment of municipal associations in towns prevent nuisances so detrimental to health.

The introduction of the currency notes tends greatly to the secure transmission of enormous sums of money from place to place, to suit the convenience of the public, and likewise the Government securities to promote the wealth of opulent by interest accruing thereon being liberally and punctually disbursed by the munificent Government. Savings Banks have also been opened for the safety of the public, who accumulate the interest thereon to the benefit of their successors. Factories have been established at different parts of the country where articles of public utility are manufactured. Museums also are established at a great expense to display at a glance the curiosities through the different parts of the country. The legislative enactments are so binding and popular, that the people of different castes and creed are tolerated to maintain their religious rites with advantage, to act up to their respective laws as far as practicable, to ameliorate day by day their circumstances in life and secure their life and property. Hindus, who though in a measure led astray from the English society by their caste and religious prejudices, are nevertheless induced to imitate them whose civilized state and eminence are preferable to their own. The English treat the natives of India on the same footing with themselves, providing them suitable positions in the legislative council, High Courts, &c., and by exposing high offices to competition, thereby inducing them to display the mental genius by the study of valuable law books &c. Who can enumerate the good feelings entertained by the Government towards their Hindu subjects. When drought prevailed in the North West Provinces in 1861, did not the munificent Government contribute no less than four lacs of Rupees to help the poor and needy? Have we not heard lately the warm interest taken by the Government to help the sufferings of the unfortunate people who fell victims to the cyclones which occurred in Masulipatam and Calcutta, in the latter part of 1864. There is not the least doubt, to conclude, that India is day by day rapidly increasing in commerce and in civilization supported materially by the English Government.

We can hardly say that Government derive any pecuniary gain by the management of Indian affairs more than that they are necessitated to construct towns for the benefit of the people.

We offer our fervent prayers to the Almighty to perpetuate the British supremacy over India which is now in a more flourishing and prosperous state than ever it had been in, and we also hope to be able to record annually our gratitude by giving a concise account in commemoration of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birthday.

K. JAGGANADAHADOSS, President.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP.................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand .... at 1s. 11¾d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " " 4 "
" 6 " " " 5 "
" 12 " " " 7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows :—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આર હિંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના નેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाक भफ हीदुस्टान, चना, थड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up..£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund..................................... 103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Four " " .... 2s. 0½d. "
Three " " .... 2s. 0½d. "
Two " " .... 2s. 0¼d. "
One " " .... 2s. 11¾d. "
On demand " .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland............ 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe........... 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.

Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows :—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બાંમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 6 " "
" 9 " 7 " "
" 12 " 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours — 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.

Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present :—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills for Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove their primary cause, and soon restore the patient to sound health. Nervous or sick headaches, and depression of spirits, may be speedily relieved by a course of these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury, or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 1d. "
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight..................... 3 " "
Do. 6 "..................... 4 " "
Do. 12 "..................... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight.............................. 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 6 " "
12 " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.

Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows :—

On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 6 " "
" " 6 " " " "

until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865

FOR SALE.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon*, *Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz :

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.

Willow Baskets, a arge assortment.

Bohemian Glass Ware and Porcelain, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.

Perfumery and Fancy Soap, by Rimmel.

Eau de Stutt-garl, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.

Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.

Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.

Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.

Wall Papers of very handsome designs.

Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.

Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.

Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA
This charming instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 250. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets witout the Coffee Pot.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand etc., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

ANGLO-CHINESE SQUADRON.

—FOR SALE, the undermentioned Vessels, lately belonging to the above Squadron, built in 1863 expressly for the Service of the Emperor of China.

NAMES.	Tonnage.	Wood or Iron.	Paddle or Screw.	Horse Power.	Maker of Engines.	SPEED WHEN BUILT. Full Speed.	SPEED WHEN BUILT. Half Speed.	Stowage of Coal.	No. of days at full Speed.	No. of days a Half Speed.	Length of Ship.	Width of Ship.	Armament.	Original cost price without Armament.	REMARKS.
											Feet.	Feet.		£	
"KEANGSOO," Despatch Gun-boat ...	1,015	Wood.	Paddle.	300	J. Day and Co., Southampton...	16½	10½	270	7	12	251	29	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 4 Broadside do. Crew 120 men.	45,500	Built by John White, of Cowes, in June 1863. Wood diagonally built. Can carry 400 men on deck.
						Draught of Water 10 feet light, 12 feet deep.									
"KWANTUNG," Gunboat..............	523	Iron...	Paddle.	150	Laird, Brothers, Birkenhead ...	12	8	160	9	14	184	26	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 4 Broadside do. Crew 100 men.	20,000	Built by Laird, Brothers, at Birkenhead, of Iron, with Engine-room shell-proof.
						Draught of Water 9 feet 6 inches light, 10 feet 9 inches deep.									
"AMOY" (formerly H. M.'s Gun-boat "Jasper")...........	301	Wood.	Screw ...	80 condensing.	Maudsley and Co....	8	6	45	9½	14	161	22.3	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 2 Howitzers.	9,000	Purchased from the Admiralty for £8,000, but afterwards fitted as condensing Engine, and re-coppered.
						Draught of Water 7 feet light, 9 feet deep.					According to Register Actual.				
											133	23			

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of all or any of the above named Vessels will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, and will be opened at noon on Wednesday, the 1st day of February 1866.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender, and the remainder on delivery of the Vessel and Stores.

Persons desirous of visiting the Vessels, may do so on application to the Superintendent of Marine, from whom printed Catalogues of the Fixtures and Stores to be sold with each Ship, and any further particulars may be obtained.

By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
(Signed) F B. MONTRESOR, Commodore,
Commanding East Indian Squadron.

Bombay, 29th November 1865.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

London Society, Vol. VII. July to Dec. 1865...Rs.	7	4
———Christmas Number ...	1	0
Once a Week, Ditto ...	0	8
Temple Bar. Vol. for XV. ...	4	4
———, Cover ...	0	12
Good Words, Vol. 1865 ...	5	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1865...	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Dec.	3	0
Millais's Illustrations: a collection of drawings on wood. By J. A. Millais, R. A. ...	12	0
Lives of Boulton and Watt, principally from the Soho MSS. Comprising also a history of the invention and introduction of the Steam-Engine. By Samuel Smiles ...	15	12
Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church. Part II., from Samuel to the Captivity. By Dr. A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster...	12	0
Atlantic Tales. A collection of stories from the *Atlantic Monthly* ...	9	0
Salvator Mundi. Brief meditations, in prose and verse, on the Life of Christ. With 12 photographs.	9	8
From Cadet to Colonel: the record of a life of active service, 2 vols. By Major-General Sir Thomas Seaton, C. B....	15	12
Our Children's Pets; by Josephine. Illustrated ...	3	12
Memorials of Service in India. From the Correspondence of the late Major S. C. Macpherson, C. B., Political Agent at Gwalior during the Mutiny, and formerly employed in the suppression of human sacrifices in Orissa. Edited by his brother, W. Macpherson. With Portraits and illustrations.	9	0
Over the Pyrenees in Spain. By Mary Eyre ...	9	0
The Ingoldsby Legends: or mirth and marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq., Carmine Edition, beautifully illustrated ...	8	0
Notes on the Battle of Waterloo. By the late General Sir J. S. Kennedy, K. C. B. With a brief memoir of his life and services, and plan for the defence of Canada ...	5	12
Moore's Poetical Works complete ...	4	8
Burns's ditto ditto ...	2	12
Cawnpore. By G. O. Trevelyan, 2nd Edn. revised ...	4	8
Mildred Arkell; a novel. By Mrs. H. Wood ...	4	8
The Brooke of Bridlemere. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Cousin Phillis; and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell...	2	12
Mehemet, the Khurd; and other tales, from Eastern sources. By C. Wells ...	3	12
The Last Warning Cry, with reasons for the hope that is in us. By Dr. Cumming ...	3	12
Helen Felton's Question. By Agnes Wylde ...	3	12
Our Summer in the Harz Forest. By a Scotch Family ...	4	8
The Breakfast Book; comprising bills of fare ...	2	0
Rates and Taxes, and how they were collected ...	4	8
The Word—Walks from Eden. By author of "The Wide, Wide World" ...	2	12
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes ...	4	8
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Vols. 1 to 3 ...	13	8
(One volume more to complete the work).		
Nursery Rhymes, new and old. Illustrated ...	3	12
Perils by Sea and Land; or, the Neapolitan Commander. By Capt. C. F. Armstrong ...	1	8
The Pirates of the Foam. By Captain Armstrong...	1	8
Reuben Medlicott; the coming man... ...	1	8
The Gayworthys: a story of threads and thrums...	1	2
Beeton's Riddle Book... ...	0	12
Strange adventures of two single gentlemen...	0	12
Black jokes and brown, for country or town...	0	12
Waverley Novels, new edn., illustrated:—		
Guy Mannering. 2 vols...	7	0
The Antiquary. 2 vols...	7	0
Rob Roy. 2 vols...	7	0
Old Mortality. 2 vols...	7	0
Heart of Midlothian. 2 vols...	7	0
Miles on Teeth: advice to the Purchasers of Horses.	1	4
Play Books.—A regular fix. Done on both sides. Cool as a Cucumber. Happy Man. Shandy McGuire. Obstinate family. The will and the way. Your life's in danger. Quiet family. Shakespeare's house to be sold. Father and Son.—Each...	0	8
Formulary Prescriptions for Regimental Hospitals...	0	12
Mackney's 120 Negro Songs ...	0	12
Waltz—Home, Sweet Home! ...	2	0
Polka—Jolly Dogs. By Marriott.	1	8
Galop Ditto Ditto	1	8
Quadrille.—Ditto. By Coote	2	0
———Arrah-na-pogue. By Kelly ...	2	0
Etiquette for Gentlemen...	0	4
Cassell's Gulliver's Travels. Illustrated ...	5	12
A good fight in the battle of life...	5	12
Chamber's Historical Questions ...	2	0
Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering	12	0
Tyndall on Heat	9	8
The Adventures of Gil Blas	4	8
Mysteries of Paris, 3 vols. By Eugene Sue...	16	0

CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS (BOUND GREEN CLOTH).

Dombey and Son. Pickwick Papers. Nicholas Nickleby—Each ...	3	12
Martin Chuzzlewit. David Copperfield. Bleak House—Each...	3	12
Little Dorritt ...	3	12
Barnaby Rudge. Old Curiosity Shop—Each	3	0
Oliver Twist. Sketches by Boz. Great Expectations—Each...	2	12
A Tale of Two Cities, Rs. 2-4 American Notes	2	0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated London News ...	Dec. 9 and 16 ...Rs.	1	4
Punch ...	Dec. 9 and 16...	0	12
Overland Mail ...	Dec. 11 and 18	1	0
Army and Navy Gazette ...	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette.	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4
The Glasgow Saturday Post.	Dec. 9 and 16...	0	12
The Sporting Life ...	Dec. 6, 9, 13, and 15...	1	0
Reynolds' Newspaper ...	Dec. 10 and 17	0	12
News of the World ...	Dec. 10 and 17	0	12
Fun ...	Dec. 9 and 16	0	8
Medical Times and Gazette...	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4
Lloyd's Newspaper ...	Dec. 10 and 18	0	12
Bell's Life in London ...	Dec. 9 and 16...	1	4

FOR SALE.

The Bombay Army List, corrected to Dec. 31 ...	3	0
The *Times of India* large Almanac ...	7	0
The *Gazette* ditto ...	7	0
The Small Almanac from both Presses ...	1	8
The *Daily Post* Almanac ...	2	0
The Two Portraits; or, temperance and sobriety. A moral and instructive essay. By J. M. O'Callaban.	2	0
Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th edn...	14	8
The Griffin's A D C. By Blunt Spurs ...	12	8
Stokes's The Vyavahra Mayukha, &c. &c...	22	8

16th January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCEITY.—ESTABLISHED, 1821.

Directors.

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M.D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund........................ 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, eport Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th February, 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
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CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
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F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies —

Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston .... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town........ " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........ " DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation,
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Acting Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Elphinstone Bunder, about 4756 Iron Hammers and 32 Axles for Carts, forming a portion of the Estate of the late MR. JOHN MCEVOY, deceased.

Conditions of Sale.

TERMS—CASH; and the goods to be at the risk of the purchasers for the time when the respective lots are knocked down.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c , &c.

300 pieces Grey Jacconets.
300 " T. Cloths
2000 " Grey Shirting.
2000 " Chaderpats.
1000 " Madapollams.
500 " Jacconets.
1 Case Coloured Sarries.
1 " Wallshades with Brackets.
2 " Assorted Buttons and Studs.
3 " Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.
4 " Blacking.
10 " Assorted Beads.

An assortment of Marble Vases in great variety.

A large assortment of samples of Glassware.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 449 of 1865, the wreck of the Ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Iron, Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, Spars, empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron, Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus and sundry Iron, now lying at Ergul; and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Tardeo, close to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 22nd January 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT WORLEE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the valuable household Furniture, &c., at his residence, Worlee Hill, the property of a gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises Rich Star cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., White Gold and Blue Bordered Dinner Set, one Green Bordered Ditto, Handsome Crimson and Gold Flowered Dessert Sets, two sets of Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Best Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, Ice Jug, Waiter, Epergnes with Branches and Dishes, Centrepieces, Soup Tureen, a Set of "Lilly Pattern" Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., Circular, Card and Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, one fine Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Schroder & Co.", a Miniature Billiard Table with Balls and Cues, a Mahogany Writing Table, with Drawers and Slope, Engravings in gilt and other Frames, Ornaments and Vases, Black wood and Brass four-post Bedsteads, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet-Glasses, Camp Cots, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, few Books and Plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built Circular Fronted Glass Brougham, by King & Co., of Longacre.

A pair of strong Bay serviceable Carriage Horses.

A set of Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

A pair of Chesnut Carriage Horses.

A set of secondhand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 24th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BROUGHAM, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert sets, Plated ware, &c., Carved Furniture, such as Mahogany Dining Table, Dumb Waiters, handsomely Carved Blackwood Sideboard, Hatstand, Mahogany and Papier Macne and Glit Chairs, Rich Velvet Carpet, Plated 4 lights Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, by Tucker, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, English Sofa Tables, Engravings in maple frames, one nearly new Mahogany full-toned square Pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard" (made expressly for the Indian climate), Carved 4 posts Bedstead, Wardrobes and Presses, Blackwood large Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of)

One very handsome double seated Circular Round Glass Brougham with lamps, made expressly to order, by Hutchinson and Otto, Worcester.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)

One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.

Sets of Single and Double Harness.

One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1500 " " Madapollams.
1000 " " Jacconets.
500 " " T Cloth.
1 Cask Horse Hair.
3 " Argand Lamps.
11 " Earthenware, consists of Toilet sets, Dinner sets, &c &c.
15 " Glassware, consisting of Chimnies, Wall and Indian Table Shades, Burners, &c. &c.
2 Cases containing 600 pieces T. Red Scarfs, 5 yards, 45 inches
2 Cases do. 614 do. do. 3½ yards, 62 inches.
100 Kegs White Lead.
50 Casks Portland Cement.
100 Reams Blue Laid Foolscap 13 lb.
100 Do. do. 11 lb.
50 Dozen Children's Silk Umbrellas.

A quantity of Furniture, consisting of Cheval Glass, Writing Desk, Round Table, Sideboard, Musical Box, Pictures, Glassware, &c.

By order of Mooltanee Dhunraz Vusundass, on account of Thucker Veerjee Premjee :—
1 Bale 50 pieces Grey Shirting, 8 lb.

By order of Nanjee Mundunjee, on account of Abdoolcurrim Meyakhan :—
50 lbs. Saffron.

And on account of Tulseydass Ramchund :—
50 lbs. Saffron.

AT 2 P. M.

A stylish English-built Dog Cart.

A light Casket Poney Phaeton well suited for Hill stations.

A new best finished Amempton, forming a complete open and close carriage.

Ditto ditto Single ditto.

A self-driving Phaeton.

A handsome new Miniature Brougham.

A light Shigram.

A nearly new Park Phaeton.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Govindass Dooludass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy :—

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the property of Dhurma Wytee, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo, and South by the property of Chow Mustur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground with the Dwelling-house No. 66 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram, and West by the public lane.

SALE OF LARGE REAL PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of whom it may concern the following large real Pearls, &c. :—

No. 1	1	Pearl weighing	506	Chuvs.
" 2	1	" "	569	"
" 3	1	" "	499	"
" 4	1	" "	276¼	"
" 5	1	" "	191	"
" 6	1	" "	109	"
" 7	1	" "	89½	"
" 8	1	" "	47¾	"
" 9	1	" "	34¼	"

1 Gold Snuff Box inlaid with Diamonds.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

Belonging to H. H. the Nizam's Ships "Maria Grey" and "Muckee."

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Musjeed Bunder, a quantity of used and condemned articles, from the vessels abovenamed, such as Rigging, old Copper, old Boats, &c.

SALE OF RANGOON EARTH OIL.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auctiod, at their Rooms, in Marine Street.—
80 Casks of Earth Oil.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent

Bombay, 22nd January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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